The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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WOLF AT THE DOOR

It Can Be Driven Away by Prompt Action.

NEED FOOD IN PULLMAN.

"The Tribune" Will Receive Donations of Cash.

SALVATION ARMY'S WORK.

Starving Men Anxious to Have the Strike Called Off.

INJURED BY THE TERM STRIKER.

The Governor of Illinois and the officials of Cook County officially say that there is destitution in and about Pullman. Investigations which reporters for THE TRIBUNE have made from time to time show that these official reports are not exaggerated. It is estimated that at least 1,000 families are in urgent need of help. The first fact in the situation, then, is that there are destitution and suffering at Pullman. The blame for the destitution and suffering cuts no figure at this time. Whether the workingmen of Pullman have brought their suffering upon themselves and their families or not, is immaterial. The second point is that the suffering must be relieved, irrespective of the strike, its outcome, or its causes. And the public must relieve it.

THE TRIBUNE therefore has contributed $200 to the good cause. To further aid in the work THE TRIBUNE will take pleasure in receiving cash contributions to the Pullman relief fund. It will receipt for these contributions, acknowledge them, and forward them to the proper distributing agency.

Nothing but cash, however, should be sent to THE TRIBUNE. Those desiring to give provisions or clothing or other necessities should send them to the Pullman Relief Association at Howard and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, or to its branch at No. 121 Fifth avenue, in the city, where D. E. Smith will receive and forward all donations.

Salvation Army's Good Work.

Corps 1 of the Salvation Army at No. 558 West Madison street has turned its barracks into a depot, where supplies are also received and shipped to the relief store at Kensington. Two hundred privates of the army are scouring the city for clothing, shoes, cash, and provisions. As a result of a half day's work an army wagon reached headquarters last evening laden with vegetables, coffee, bread, etc., which had been collected in Haymarket square and along South Water street. Twenty-five other privates have been attached to the relief store in Pullman, where no applications are considered or granted until proper investigation has been made by the warriors in poke bonnets and agents from the store.

"We covered the Fulton street and brickyard district today in a thorough manner," said a member of Corps 1, "and we ferreted out cases of desperation greater than any yet related. We visited the garrets, which had not been done before. In one dark attic we found one family of eight patiently waiting for starvation to end their troubles. That and many other equally sad cases we relieved at once."

The relief store was open early yesterday morning. Before dawn the streets about it were crowded by men whose impatience had been intensified by the pangs of hunger. It was necessary for Mr. Gladman and his assistants to bar the men out with heavy timbers. Great piles of white bread and other provisions stacked up within tantalized the men outside, but they were compelled to restrain themselves, while packages were made up and sent out to the destitute homes in Poverty Row. The men who clamored outside for food were in the main single men, but they were hungry through. It was finally decided to give to each man half a loaf of bread and J. M. Maguire was assigned to the duty. The men grabbed the bread and with cries of joy broke it up and ate it ravenously.

"It was like throwing a bone to a hungry dog," said Maguire after he had finished his work.

The greater part of the supplies turned in Monday were gone by noon yesterday, but small contributions poured in steadily. The committee still had $160 of cash on hand, having expended $40 for nourishment and sick persons in the destitute families.

Eggs and Milk for Sick Children.

The little band of young men and women of the Dauphin Park Methodist Episcopal Church were at the scene of the greatest misery, in the south end of Pullman, early in the day with their forces doubled. They carried twenty-five baskets of provisions, with which they relieved as many of the more destitute families, but they hoarded for babies and suffering mothers and sick fathers a great supply of fresh milk and eggs. They paid particular attention to the family of Ed McDonald on Fulton street, who lost two children mainly from lack of nourishment, but still has other little ones to look after.

A visitor called at the relief store and announced that he had $10 to be given to the most destitute family in Pullman.

"You'll have great difficulty in locating it," said Mr. Gladman as he turned him over to Dr. Kramer, who took him out on a tour of inspection.

The visitor gave up his $10 at the first place at which a halt was made. There, in five squalid rooms in a model frame flat was discovered a family of eleven persons, including two children, whose little frames were burning under an attack of typhoid malaria. The father was out of work and in debt for $300. For the little flat he occupied he was compelled to pay $18 a month to the Pullman company.

The relief committee was able to put only 200 families beyond the reach of starvation yesterday, but they were the most worthy of all. Provisions, rather short early in the day, were slow in arriving. County Agent Happel had sent 1,000 pounds of flour and 4,000 pounds of rice to the branch on Fifth avenue, while a South Side bakery had sent in 500 loaves of bread. A miscellaneous assortment of food and clothing had also been received, but the transportation wagons were slow in calling for and hauling away the supplies. It was 6 o'clock last evening when the Salvation Army wagon, the first to reach the relief store, was driven through the streets of Kensington, and greetings from thousands of idle men. It will take a day or two longer to have everything in good shape for distribution.

The relief work is in the hands of earnest men, led by David V. Gladman and J. M. Maguire. They are much encouraged by the present outlook, and Mr. Gladman says that if the strike were declared off altogether the supplies would greatly increase.

An encouraging announcement was received by Mr. Gladman yesterday in the following telegram:

We donate car of meat and provisions, Loading same today. Will arrive at Pullman Saturday for distribution. SWIFT & Co.

That means over 20,000 pounds of flesh of assorted variety and with the bread, coffee, vegetables, etc., promised by that time there will be spread wholesome meals in a thousand homes of Pullman where a crust has been considered a banquet for many a week.

Among the cash donations received at the relief store yesterday were the following:

Citizens of Maple Park	$ 25.00
Judge Thomas Windes	25.00
G. E. Raymond	5.00
Chicago Water Proof Sign Company	5.00
A Friend, Chicago	3.00
C. E. Breed, St. Johns, Ill	2.00
H. C. P., Grand Rapids, Mich	5.00
Miss C. Taft, Chicago	2.00
Employés of Gray, Clarke & Engle	65.00
Ger. Singing Society, 58 Clybourn avenue	60.00
Total	$190.00

At the down-town branch cash donations were as follows:

Students of Dress Cutting School	$ 3.68
Employés *Abendpost* company	36.00
Daily News composing-room	4.80
Carriers' Union, 7	7.75
Total	$ 52.23

"What we rejoice at most," said Mr. Gladman late last evening, "is that the newspapers of Chicago have taken up the cause of our miserable fellowbeings without any reference to the events that led to the pitiful results. The newspapers can and have done more than all official appeals, much as we appreciate the latter. I think the public heart would be touched still more if we were not still denominated as strikers. It is my own judgment that the strike should be officially ended. We are whipped; the men know they are simply out of work, with no hope as long as the people up in the big buildings class them as strikers. Ever since the trouble began I have been busy at relief work—and that's certainly the grand work now."

There are eighteen local unions in Pullman. The reporter was informed that the majority of these unions had met and decided that they were whipped and demanded that the strike be declared off. Several members of different unions said the reason the strike had not been declared off before was that some of the managers persisted that the strike was still in a healthy condition, and would not call a meeting of the delegates of the eighteen unions, because such an assembly would surely declare the strike over.

Mr. Heathcote, who is running what is left of the strike, was found yesterday at Turner Hall. He denied that a majority of the unions favored an ending of the strike.

"The strike," he said, "is not off, and will not be declared off, although we may have a discussion this week. It has been rather hard work to get together all the delegates, but I happen to know that no more than two of the unions are in favor of officially ending the strike."

Starvation and Not Strike Bothers Them.

Every other striker met admitted that he was a victim of a lost cause. "It's starvation and sickness and misery that bother us," said one of them, "and not strikes."

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE visited a restaurant located near the relief store. A tempting bill of fare which announced soup, coffee, tea, pie, milk, beef stew, beans, eggs, etc., at five cents for each order, with steak and onions at 10 cents as a luxury, was swung in front of the building. A woman who was tending a couple of children said she owned the restaurant. "But there hasn't been a man sit down to my tables for two days."

Next door was a saloon.

"Pretty dull, eh?" suggested the reporter.

"What's 'dull, eh'?" demanded a man behind the bar.

"Why, business, of course."

"Dull, young fellow!" croaked the bartender. "You don't know your business. We're selling lots of beer. Don't you know that a man will go without food to get beer?"

The two incidents show some of the contrasts of affairs in and around the model town.

Controller Dan Healy has a plan for the relief of the Pullman sufferers which will be presented at the meeting of the board. The Controller proposes to assess all county employés, from the President of the board and the Commissioners down, one day's pay, to be collected and sent to Pullman on the first pay day. The plan, if followed, would result in collecting about $2,000.

COUNTY BOARD TO TAKE SOME ACTION.

Will Listen to Reports and Make Provisions of Relief.

The Public Service committee of the County Board will hold a regular meeting this afternoon. The communication of the Governor in relation to the sufferers at Pullman will come up for consideration, as will the report of President Struckman on his visit to the town and the orders to the County Agent to send relief there at once. The riot claims of the railroad companies recently referred to County Attorney Judd will also be reported to the committee, and some action looking toward the defense of the county will be taken. The question of affording further relief to the people of Pullman will also be discussed, and some action on this matter will probably be taken.

HE SOLD HIS MORTGAGED GOODS.

Mr. Rubens Threatens All the Police with Dismissal When Arrested.

M. Rubens, a saloonkeeper at Fifteenth street and Center avenue, who claims to be a cousin to Corporation Counsel Rubens, was arrested and taken to the Maxwell Street Police Station yesterday. He was furious with rage and declared he would have every officer from Capt. Barcal to the janitor of the station discharged. He would see "Cousin Harry" about the indignities heaped upon him and "Cousin Harry" would see "Johnny Hopkins," and "Johnny" would with one fell stroke of his pen clean out the station. At a late hour last night, however, no changes had been made at the station and Capt. Barcal was still in command.

Ald. Slepicka of the Eighth Ward was responsible for M. Rubens' discomfiture. The Alderman is agent for the West Side Brewery company and as such held a mortgage of $2,000 on the stock of M. Rubens' saloon. It is alleged that Rubens sold the mortgaged stock. Ald. Slepicka swore out a warrant charging him with doing this, and the arrest followed. The matter came up before Judge Eberhardt yesterday morning. It was continued and Rubens held in $800 bonds.

TEAUH PATRIOTISM TO CHILDREN.

Columbian College of Citizenship Listens to Educational Addresses.

The Columbian College of Citizenship held an interesting meeting yesterday at the summer congress now in session at Lake Bluff. The day was set aside as kindergarten day. At the morning session Mrs. Alice Putnam, Superintendent of the Froebel Association, gave a paper on "The Kindergarten the Hope of the Nation and World." Prof. and Mrs. Haskins also spoke. At the afternoon session Prof. C. E. Bartholf, principal of the Burr School, gave an excellent paper on patriotism in the public schools. In the evening Dr. P. L. McKinne of Evanston made a plea for woman suffrage and spoke of the grand work done by the Woman's Christian Union in securing scientific temperance instruction in the public schools of America.

Miss Kuntz Tries to Save Her Brother.

Miss Clara Kuntz, sister of William Kuntz, who is sentenced to hang Oct. 19 for the murder of his wife, is in the city trying to save the life of her brother. She is only 20 years old. She believes her brother was insane when he killed his wife.

IT BARS OUT SOLDIERS

CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION WILL NOT MARCH WITH MILITIAMEN.

Secretary Aalborg Annuls a Contract with a Member of the Second Regiment Band Who Was to Furnish Music for the Labor Day Parade, and Says It Is Because of the Action of the Troops in the Strike—All Labor Unions May Expel Militia—Chances for Pay.

The already well developed prejudice against the State militia has grown among labor unions until now nothing but an entire disassociation of the two will suffice. The Clothing Cutter and Trimmers' Association has annulled a contract made by one of its Executive committee with a portion of the Second Regiment Band for service on Labor day and C. G. Aalborg, the Secretary of that union, is authority for the statement that no person in any way connected with the National Guard can be of any service to the union, nor can he become a member of the association.

He even went farther in a heated moment and declared that a boycott had been or would be declared by all labor unions against the soldiers. He said, too, that all members of the Trade and Labor Assembly and all other labor organizations of Chicago who had served the State or government at the time of the recent strike would at once be expelled or dropped from the rolls in a quiet way.

A week or more ago the Executive committee of the Clothing Cutters' Union began to look about for a band to head their section of the parade Labor day. A personal friend of one of them was Daniel S. Baernstein, who lives at No. 285 Thirty-fifth street and is a member of the Second Regiment Band.

Notified That Soldiers Are Barred.

Baernstein was asked his terms for furnishing a band for the organization and he quoted the Musical Union's scale price for that occasion, which is $4 a man. Later Baernstein succeeded in having passed by his musical society that in view of the trying times and in consideration of the depleted condition in which the union treasuries were likely to be for the comming holiday the scale price should be reduced to $3 a man. He then made a reduction in accordance to the clothing cutters. In a few days he received a letter from the members of the Executive committee saying for reasons of their own the Executive committee had decided that Mr. Baernstein's aggregation could not be permitted to lead their part of the parade. The leader went straightway to the headquarters of the union and demanded of C. G. Aalborg, Secretary and member of the committee, that he be given an explanation. He was told in plain language, he says, the reason was he had served in the militia at the time of the strike. The Secretary is said to have made the statement more emphatic by declaring that if on the day of the parade any man was found in the line that had done service in the late unpleasantness he would be asked to step aside, as such persons as had taken up arms against labor could be no friend of the workingman.

"I characterized the statement as an outrage," said Mr. Baernstein to a TRIBUNE reporter last night. "I told Mr. Aalborg that if the unions would deny the right to march to all American citizens they would have the Anarchistic outfit they seemed to be choosing. I was told in forcible language that I and all others who had worn a State uniform were forever blacklisted by labor of Chicago. I persisted that while I played with the Second Regiment Band I was not regularly enlisted. It was no use trying to explain, however, and I left in disgust."

Musicians Not Enlisted Men.

As a matter of fact no member of the Second Regiment Band is at present enlisted in the State's service, except perhaps Prof. Brooks, the leader. The three years' enlistment has expired and as there has been no encampment this year the formality has not been gone through with. The band would go to the front with the regiment, however, should it be called into service.

Brig.-Gen. Wheeler was asked if he had heard of the boycott against the militia, but he said he knew nothing of it. Many stories had been invented in this connection, he said, but he would not venture an opinion as to this rumor.

President Kallen of the Clothing Cutters was non-communicative on the subject and Secretary Aalborg would not deny that such action had been taken by his union, while he would not confirm it. T. F. Altman of the Executive committee, however, made the statement that no militiaman could become a member of the Clothing Cutters' Union, but could not say whether other unions had taken similar action. He understood they had.

Bankers Will Not Advance Money.

Bankers of Chicago will not advance money on the pay-rolls of the various regiments of the National Guard. Many of the bankers have conferred with Gov. Altgeld and the Adjutant-General relative to the proposition and have decided they can do nothing. President Clark of the Hibernian Bank, who had talked with the officers of the Seventh Regiment about cashing the time orders of the members, said: "We can do nothing. There is no possible way in which the money to reimburse us might be secured to us. The State cannot pay a cent of it until the Legislature authorizes it to do so. Therefore, a claim against the State for money not in possession of the State would be of no value. The only thing the Governor can do is to call a special session of the Legislature and make the appropriation." Lyman J. Gage of the First National Bank said: "I think an extra session of the Legislature is the only means of paying the militiamen at once." J. J. P. Odell of the Union National Bank said: "An extra session of the Legislature is the only remedy for the situation, in my opinion. At the same time I do not think an extra session should be called. I think the men should wait for the regular session to convene in January."

GETTING READY FOR SATURDAY'S POPULIST CONVENTION.

One of Hopkins' Labor Delegates—"Do y' tink I'll do fer a workin' man delegate, Dennis?"
Dennis—"Better hide de headlight."
O. H. L. D.—"Naw, dat's all right. Dey'll tink I'm a walkin' delegate. See?"

COL. COLBY EXPECTS TO RAISE MONEY.

Sees the Governor and Thinks He Has Arranged It—No Property to Mortgage.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Col. Colby of the Seventh Infantry, Illinois National Guard, was here today to see Gov. Altgeld. He wanted to know what the State could do toward the payment of the troops for their services during the late strike. He had a conference with the Governor and at its conclusion the latter said: "I have no doubt that the troops will be paid off without delay. The plan decided upon is to turn over the pay-rolls to the persons advancing the money with an order from the officer authorized by law to draw the money to pay it to the persons making the advancement. I have no doubt that we shall find an abundance of public spirited citizens ready to advance the money upon these pay-rolls."

"What do you think of the plan of Gov. Matthews of Indiana mortgaging his private property to raise money to pay the troops?" the Governor was asked.

"The plan," replied Gov. Altgeld, laughing, "would hardly be feasible in Illinois. It is evident that the amount which Indiana owes her troops is not large, comparatively speaking. The amount, I believe, is something like $40,000, while in this State we owe our troops about a third of a million.

"As for the Governor of Illinois," added his Excellency with a smile, "he has nothing left to mortgage for a sum of that magnitude."

THEY STOLE HIS WEDDING CLOTHES.

Louis Wagner Postpones the Ceremony Until He Finds Thief and Garments.

Louis Wagner was to have been married Wednesday night. But he wasn't. Because a mean fellow had stolen his trousers. Louis is a colored person and lives down on State street in the choice neighborhood of Twenty-fourth. He had made large preparations for this wedding, having persuaded a dark damsel of the neighborhood to be his own. The triumph of his preparations consisted in the purchase of a stunning pair of pantaloons. They had lovely stripes after the fashion of South State street, and they were enough to arouse any colored gentleman's envy. But when Louis came to adorn himself in those trousers the trousers were not. Somebody had "done gone and swiped them," as Louis plaintively put it. So the wedding had to be postponed, for Louis, being a fastidious person, could not, of course, approach the altar without proper trousers. Louis had his suspicions, though. They pointed at a certain John Jones, also black, residence No. 2506 State street—that is, his residence used to be there. He is stopping with Jailer Morris now. Justice Wallace held him yesterday to wait until the grand jury gets a whack at him. The villain having been thus foiled, Louis and his love will be duly wedded.

SEE A NEW GEYSER BREAK FORTH.

Startling Experience of a Party of Tourists in Yellowstone Park.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, YELLOWSTONE PARK, Wyo., Aug. 23. — [Special.] — At 2 o'clock this afternoon, while a number of tourists were viewing the Black Sand Basin, which is a portion of the Upper Geyser Basin, they heard a rumbling noise which lasted only a few minutes when a new geyser broke forth within fifty feet of them, the water being thrown over a space within a radius of 200 feet. The water gradually formed into a column and was raised fully 150 feet. One tourist, Lorenzo E. Anderson of St. Louis, was badly burned by water.

MISS MARIE WINSTON IS ENGAGED.

Announcement Is Made of Her Betrothal to Wirt D. Walker.

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Marie Winston and Wirt D. Walker, both of Chicago, was received in Chicago yesterday. Miss Winston has passed the summer at the home of Mr. Walker's mother in Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Walker has also been visiting there and is expected to return to Chicago early in October. He is President of the Tacoma Safety Deposit Vaults and is totally blind. The date of the wedding was not given.

TRACED BY A HORSE.

GOODS RECOVERED AND THIEVES CAPTURED BY AN ANIMAL'S AID.

One Man Is Taken When the Horse with a Wagon Attached Is Run Down by the Police Monday—No Trace of an Owner Being Discovered the Brute Is Hitched Up and Given Its Head, When It Goes Home—The Robbers Are Then Caught.

Through the intelligence of a horse the police recovered $2,500 worth of stolen property yesterday afternoon and captured two thieves. It is an ordinary appearing nag, bay in color, and is now at the Maxwell Street Police Station awaiting an owner.

Officer John P. Murphy was sitting in front of the Maxwell Street Station smoking his pipe at 5:30 o'clock last Monday evening when three men drove past in a light spring wagon attached to a bay horse. They drove at a rapid gait. Scarcely had they gone a block when William Bartels, a grocer, drove up to the station in a buggy. He told the officer that the wagon in which the three men rode was his, and that it had been stolen a week before. Officer Murphy jumped into the buggy with the grocer and together they chased the trio nearly two miles, when they overtook the wagon, but two of the occupants escaped. The third, John Murphy alias Parks, was captured. The vehicle and thief were taken back to the station, where it was discovered $800 worth of clothing, silks, and household goods were stored in the wagon. In the pocket of a coat that was among the stolen property was a letter addressed to "F. W. Smith, Clermont Place."

Lieut. Mahoney went to the address given and there found that the Smith family had been away for several days, but from the appearance of things the house had recently been visited by burglars and pretty much everything of value removed. On making inquiry among the neighbors it was learned that three men had visited the house late in the afternoon and taken away a wagonload of goods.

Horse Goes Home to a Barn.

When the facts were reported to Capt. Barcal he detailed officers to hunt for the two men who had escaped from the wagon. They made little headway until yesterday afternoon, when, at the suggestion of Capt. Barcal, the horse captured with Murphy was hitched up and given free reins to see if he would not go home. The four officers rode in the wagon. The horse upon being started from the station went east on Maxwell street to Halsted, north on Halsted street to Twelfth street, east on Twelfth street to Wabash avenue, south on Wabash avenue to Twenty-ninth street, east to the alley between Wabash and Michigan avenues and then south on the alley to a barn in the rear of No. 2935. Here the horse came to a standstill.

On entering the barn the officers found that it was stored with a vast assortment of household goods, buggies, wagons, and groceries. They forced the carriage door, drove the captured horse in, closed the door and sat down to await the return of the proprietors. In the course of an hour the men drove up and they were recognized as the two who had escaped Monday evening. They gave their names as Frank Parker and Joseph Bond.

Some of the Goods Discovered.

The following is a partial list of the property found in the barn, all of which the officers believe to have been stolen:

Two single buggies.
Two spring wagons.
Two horses.
One large chest with carpenter's tools.
One candy wagon loaded with candy.
Six rolls oilcloth.
Six bundles wrapping paper.
Two dozen pairs horse blankets.

Aside from this there was a large assortment of overcoats, men's and women's wearing apparel, silks, furs, and household furniture. The entire invoice of goods was loaded into the wagons and removed to the Maxwell Street Station, where it will be held to await identification by the owners.

The thieves are said by the police to be men for whom they have been looking for a long time.

HIS BODY PIERCED BY A SPLINTER.

Charles Ritchie Has a Piece of Wood Forced Through His Lungs.

Charles Ritchie of No. 744 Throop street is dying at the County Hospital from a painful injury received yesterday afternoon under peculiar circumstances. A splinter of hard wood from a circular saw pierced his left lung, passing entirely through his body. Ritchie bravely pulled the wood out before help arrived, and then lost consciousness. He was taken to the County Hospital, but physicians say his chances of recovery are slight. Ritchie worked in F. W. Seelow's wagon factory at No. 467 Twenty-second street. He was shaping wagon tongues when the accident occurred.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Cloudy, southerly winds.

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TRUST FALLS BACK ON CHICAGO.

Whisky Combine Turns to a Local Bank for Its Big Loan.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The whisky trust has opened negotiations with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago for the big loan it tried without success to get in the East. James S. Gibbs, cashier; William H. Henkle, Secretary; and F. M. Sills, clerk, of the bank have been in conference with the officials the greater portion of the day at the trust headquarters. Vice-President Beggs said the bank people were here as trustees for others, but concerning the amount of the loan or from whom the money is expected he was silent. Mr. Gibbs would say nothing until all the details had been arranged. Secretary Henkle was as close as a clam. The bank people, it is believed, were investigating the trust's collateral and looking up figures regarding it. It was apparent when they left the headquarters they had not completed the work. From one who is supposed to know it is learned they are prepared to furnish any amount of money required for the payment of taxes. Two months ago at the Chicago meeting of the trust directors President Greenhut made arrangements with this bank for all the money necessary. At that time the outcome of the tariff bill was in doubt and the trust let the loan go. Finally efforts were made to secure the money in New York at a cheaper rate of interest but without result, and the trust people now fall back on Chicago. The program is to pay the tax on all regauged whisky at the earliest possible moment and Saturday pay the tax on the original gauge on all that portion left. If this is carried into effect the collections tomorrow and next day will be world beaters and will aggregate more than $4,000,000. The presence of the bankers has increased interest in the situation and distillers are watching events closely. The collections today dropped to $36,287.

[Last week the whisky trust withdrew about one-third the amount of spirits in bond here and it cost the trust in taxes $600,000. Collector Mize said yesterday that he had received no intimation of any intention on the part of the distillers to pay any more of the tax here before the new law goes into effect. The total tax on whisky still in bond here is about $1,000,000.]

BANKER JUMPS FROM A HIGH TOWER

Plunges Down 160 Feet and Succeeds in Committing Suicide.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Col. J. M. Winstead, President of the Piedmont and People's Savings Banks at Greensboro, N. C., jumped from the tower of the Richmond City Hall to the pavement, 160 feet below, and was instantly killed this morning. Col. Winstead arrived here yesterday and without calling on any friends went to the city hall this morning and called for the key to the tower. He entered the tower alone, and after removing his shoes climbed through a narrow window, stood a moment upon the balustrade, and made a plunge downward. The cause of his suicide is a mystery. His banks are reported in good condition. He was 70 years old.

DEAF MUTES MEET IN CONVENTION.

Interesting Session of the Alumni Association of the Illinois Institution.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The fourth annual convention of the Alumni Association of the Illinois Institute for the Deaf and Dumb opened in the Senate Chamber at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It will continue three days. About eighty deaf mutes are in attendance. They are all graduates of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Jacksonville, and a number of them are also graduates of the National College for Deaf Mutes at Washington.

CONGRESSMAN SHAW IS SINKING.

His Physicians Give Up Hope and He Is Not Expected to Live Through the Night.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 23.—Congressman Shaw will likely die tonight. The physicians have given up all hope. A feeling of profound sorrow pervades the entire city.

A. W. Maltby Married in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—A. W. Maltby, proprietor of the Plaza Hotel, Chicago, was married at the Pfister Hotel today to Miss Eleanor Lonsdale, also of Chicago. Eugene R. Cox of Chicago was the witness to the ceremony. The couple will return to Chicago tomorrow.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Lieut. John R. Rathbon, U. S. A., yesterday committed suicide at Perry, Ok.

August Lind, a manufacturer of Rockford, Ill., died there yesterday of heart disease.

It is denied that the Illinois Central will control the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad after Sept. 1.

Abner Foster, one of Cass County's pioneers, a hardware dealer of Virginia, died there yesterday, aged 77 years.

Adam Stivetts, father of John Stivetts, the Boston baseball player, was killed yesterday in a coal mine at Ashlands, Pa.

The first and second mate of the steamer V. H. Ketchum are under arrest at Ashtabula, O., for robbing Capt. Mack of $1,000.

Mary Meyer, 14 years old, was kidnaped in Cincinnati Wednesday, presumably by her own mother, who has been deserted for another woman by the father, Gottlieb Meyer.

Henry R. Pearson, who is supposed to have a brother in Chicago, killed himself yesterday in Kansas City. He was short in his accounts with the Plano Manufacturing company.

George Baldwin was foully murdered in the presence of his family by Deputy Sheriff Jackson Lilly and a posse in the Choctaw Nation yesterday. Friends of both sides are arming for a fight.

LAST EDITION.

HARD TO BREAK IN.

Thugs Will Not Have an Easy Time with Populists.

TURNERS FOR A GUARD.

In Uniform These Will Attend to the "Bouncing."

LOOKS BAD FOR CITY HALL.

Delegates Will Be Protected If It Is Possible.

FORECAST OF WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

County Judge	G. M. MILLER or JESSE COX.
Probate Judge	JESSE COX or W. H. HARVEY.
Treasurer	FRANTZ KOCK, E. K. BEACH, or J. H. SCHWERZGEN.
Sheriff	A. B. ADAIR or HENRY VINCENT.
County Clerk	THOMAS J. CANTY or D. M. FULWILER.
Probate Clerk	F. J. SCHULTE or DANIEL GLEASON.
Criminal Court Clerk	E. I. BURDICK.
Superintendent of Schools	HOMER BEVINS.
President County Board	T. J. MORGAN or J. G. OGDEN.

This is what the Populist slate looked like last night. There was some discussion yesterday as to candidates and the result was the above, there having been some changes since Saturday.

Any man who tries to break into the Populist convention at Uhlich's Hall this afternoon will have his hands full. There are to be 100 Turners in gray uniforms on guard and they are to be so disposed that each one of them will have a whack at any audacious emissary of the City Hall gang who may try to invade the proceedings. The Turners will line up along the staircases leading to the hall and delegates and alleged delegates will have to run the gantlet past them into a little room where the Credentials committee will check off the elect and will turn the rejected over to the line of Turners to be gracefully "trun down" the steps. This plan seems to be preferred by the Populists to the more pacific and less effectual one of asking the courts for injunctions against intruders. This injunction plan was put in the hands of a committee composed of G. M. Miller, H. S. Taylor, Jesse Cox, and W. H. Harvey. All are lawyers. They declined to talk on the subject of an injunction yesterday. The fact seemed to be that the leaders have about concluded they can control the admitting of the delegates without resorting to such heroic measures. It is understood it is the intention if it becomes apparent this morning that the City Hall people are going to pack the convention the injunction will be applied for. Another reason why the petition may not have been presented yesterday was that all the credentials of the delegates had not been passed upon and consequently the names could not be inserted. Some of the leaders dislike to resort to such a weapon, while others hold that the only way to "fight the devil is to fight him with fire."

Plans Are Arranged.

There was a joint meeting of the Committee on Protection and the Committee on Convention Hall at Uhlich's Hall yesterday afternoon. G. M. Miller was made Chairman and the arrangements for receiving the delegates were completed. It was positively decided that no credentials will be received at the convention hall. After some discussion this plan was agreed upon: The proprietor of the hall will look after preserving order on the street, on the stairs leading to the second floor, and on the second landing. The Turners in uniform will be stationed in the center of the stairway and the delegates will pass up on the left of these guards into a small room, where the Committee on Credentials will be stationed. The lists of delegates have been prepared in triplicate, and each delegate as he is identified will be admitted and checked off the list. Each organization entitled to representation will have representatives on hand to identify the delegates representing it. If a man is rejected he will pass down the stairway on the right of the line of turners. The Committee on Credentials expected to have its work completed by 12 o'clock last night, but should it pass upon any credentials this forenoon it will be at No. 167 Washington street. It is expected bogus credentials will be presented at the door, and in order to be on the safe side it has been decided to reject all credentials at the hall whether bogus or genuine.

There will be 100 volunteer Turners on hand in full uniform. Their duty will be to preserve order in the convention and on the stairway leading to the third floor, and eject all representatives of the City Hall. However, trouble may arise in consequence of these arrangements, and a scene be enacted more sensational than anything that took place at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall Saturday. The proprietor of the hall has asked for a number of police officers to preserve order on the street and at the entrance of the hall. Should a lot of toughs succeed in getting o the third floor a disturbance would certainly follow. The Turners have no authority to make arrests, and the police might rush in, apparently to quell the row. Should the police not act in good faith, as some of the Populists claim they did not at the last convention, it would be an easy matter to stampede the gathering and break up the convention. The leaders seem to have little faith in the police, and some of them charge it was largely due to their efforts that Saturday's convention was packed.

Plan of the Ryanites.

It is not now the plan of what is known as the Ryan faction of the labor party to nominate a county ticket at the convention which it has called for a week from tomorrow. This faction, which gets its instructions from the City Hall, practically decided that point yesterday morning, but left the matter in abeyance until tomorrow, when the Committee of Twenty-one, which was provided for by the adjournment motion of the Twelfth Street Turner Hall convention, will meet and pass upon that and other questions.

The Democratic scheme, as far as it has been decided upon, is to prevent the nomination of a Populist county ticket, but to name candidates in all the legislative and Congressional districts in which the City Hall can control the nominations. In furtherance of this the claim has been made that, inasmuch as Ryan was the presiding officer of the Twelfth street convention when it adjourned and put the motion for adjournment until such time as a committee of twenty-one he was to appoint could reconvene it, that he and his faction are therefore in control of whatever there is of the machinery of the Populist party in Cook County, and whatever

next week's convention does or does not do will be recognized as the acts of the Populists, and its nominees, if it makes any, be placed upon the official ballot. If it makes none, then the space will be left blank, and the Morgan faction, if it gets on the ballot at all, will have to do so by petition. Speaking of the matter yesterday Mr. Ryan said: "We will not make any legislative or Congressional nominations in our convention next week. They must be made in the Congressional and legislative districts."

"Will you nominate a county ticket?"

"That is for the convention to decide upon."

Wrangle Over Representation.

The 130 delegates of the People's party who represented that party at the recent convention at Twelfth Street Turner Hall met last night to cut down their number to the forty-four to which they are entitled at today's convention. Naturally there was some friction as to who should be present, but the first thing determined on was that T. J. O'Brien should not. Mr. O'Brien being the person who is accused of being responsible for the meeting which gave Frank Lawler an alleged nomination for Congress in the Fourth District. Then the trouble began. G. H. Miller, who was Chairman of the meeting, first entertained a motion to the effect that each ward and county town be represented in the new delegation. This was met by a motion, made by Mr. Freeman of the Twelfth Ward, that the Executive committee of twenty-five, which has had practical charge of People's party affairs, be sent to the convention and the main body select the other nineteen. There was a row at once. The advocates of the ward idea of representation claimed if the Freeman motion carried the representation would be centralized, and although Eugene Smith, National Committeeman, did all he could to help out Mr. Freeman, and Chairman Miller gave him substantial aid, his motion was beaten, and it was decided to select delegates according to wards and country towns, and twenty-five were so chosen, the committee being given authority to fill up the delegation from its own number. After this Prof. Hourwich and others in authority over in the Fourth Congressional District took up some time explaining how they were not to blame for the Lawler nomination.

POPULISTS WILL NOT HAVE LAWLER.

"Our Frank," However, Is Still Doing a Big Petition Business.

Frank Lawler was nominated for Congress Wednesday night by a so-called Populist convention in the Fourth district and yesterday everybody connected with any branch of the labor-political movement was asking "Who nominated him?" Lawler himself said: "I was named by a convention representing the toiling masses of my district. I accepted the nomination with thanks and told the committee which waited on me, the more indorsements the better, and I already have 7,000 names to my petition for a place on the ticket and expect to have 20,000 before election day. My platform consists of movement in favor of turning over the drainage canal to the National Government."

But the labor leaders took at the nomination of Lawler in a different spirit. "Tommy" Morgan, who represents the Socialistic and Populistic section of the party, said: "The nomination of Lawler was a fraud. He comes about as far from representing the labor element as any man can. When we had a candidate for Mayor in the person of Nelson, and the Democrats had no candidate at all Lawler preferred to support Roche and help in his election. What the laboring people thought of him was shown in 1886, when we ran Gleason against him for Congress in the strongly Democratic Second District and beat him. Lawler, however, had the election machinery and counted himself in by sixteen votes. That is all there is to Lawler."

John J. Ryan, the leader of the other faction of the Labor party, simply said: "I wish you would tell me who nominated Lawler. It was certainly none of our people."

The Morgan people, who will hold their county convention this morning, will at the same time nominate a candidate for Congressman in the fourth district. It will probably be President Miniter, of the Bricklayers' Union.

The following repudiation of Frank Lawler and his alleged nomination for Congress was issued last night by the Populists:

To the People of Cook County.

At a meeting of the People's party committees of the Fourth Congressional and the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Senatorial Districts it was resolved to make the following statement to the public in regard to the convention said to have been held at Workingman's Hall Wednesday night, Aug. 22: That there was no such convention held in the above hall, as stated in the daily papers, the facts being that Frank Lawler and the other nominees of the so-called People's party ticket was made up by six or seven men in the wine-room of a saloon on Fifteenth street. The convention which had been called was declared off Wednesday, Aug. 15, and all delegates entitled to seats in the convention were notified, and at a subsequent meeting of the County Central committee held Monday, Aug. 20, a motion was passed to hold all Congressional and Senatorial conventions in conjunction with the county convention. E. MOORE,

Chairman Fourth Congressional District.
J. A. HOURWICH,
Chairman Thirteenth Senatorial District.
GUS SWARTS,
Chairman Fifteenth Senatorial District.

EATING CAMPAIGN IN SANGAMON.

Novel Tactics Adopted by Littler and Caldwell in Their Senatorial Fight.

A good story comes from Springfield concerning David T. Littler and Ben Caldwell, rival candidates for the State Senate in Sangamon County. The gentlemen found it necessary and pleasant to visit an old settlers' picnic held a few miles from the capital. Mr. Littler, D. Lawrence, and some others were invited to take dinner with a party of friends and they did not decline. David had his appetite with him and partook freely of the meal, which consisted of chicken and all that sort of thing, cakes covered with red candies, etc. He ate much and took his time to the work. Lawrence satisfied his hunger in short order and making his compliments to the hostess withdrew. After mingling with the crowd for an hour and a half he returned to the little family party and found David seated on a log with his face plunged up to his ears in the core of a forty pound watermelon, "My God, Dave," exclaimed Mr. Lawrence, "you will have to do better than this in your campaign. You've been here with this one party gorging yourself for two mortal hours. Ben Caldwell has eaten seventeen dinners with seventeen different parties and is now engaged in devouring the eighteenth."

OPENING OF REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Robinson, Crawford County, Ill., to Have the First Meeting Sept. 15.

Robinson, Crawford County, the home of divers rock-rooted Republicans, such as Ethelbert Callahan, Hanby Jones, and George Washington Harper, has a great honor in store. The Republican State Central committee, ignoring the immediate and pressing claims of divers large cities, has decided to open its campain in Robinson Saturday, Sept. 15. The occasion will be made noteworthy in every way. Speakers of prominence will be present, and there will be flags and banners and horsemen and lady equestriennes; in fact, everything to make the affair a grand success. Judge Callahan long ago asked the committee to give his home the initial meeting of the year, and his request has been granted.

A. R. U. HAS A STORMY SESSION.

Delegates to the Convention Selected and Plans Outlined.

Representatives of the A. R. U. to the number of 100 met at No. 82 Lake street last night to select their delegates to the Populist convention today and to instruct those delegates. According to the revised call the union was entitled to fifty-nine delegates, but whether those delegates should vote for the nomination of a county ticket or vote that none should be named at all was the main question at issue, and it was hotly debated. The influence of the City Hall was easily seen in the meeting. The members of the A. R. U. feel that Mayor Hopkins was at least kind to them during the strike, and are anxious to do his bidding. Besides that, they are affiliated with the trades unionists, who are the following of the Ryan faction and who are undoubtedly opposed to nominating any county ticket this fall. Consequently when a motion was made that the delegates be instructed to vote against the nomination of a county ticket it took all the eloquence of L. W. Rogers, director of the American Railway Union, to defeat the motion and he only succeeded in doing it by a narrow margain. Even after that vote had been taken the opponents of the nomination idea succeeded in passing another motion to the effect that if a county ticket was named the American Railway Union delegates insist that J. H. Schweargen be the candidate for Treasurer, T. C. Canty for County Clerk, and J. J. Doyle for Sheriff. Mr. Doyle tried to draw out of the mess under the plea that the A. R. U. could not hope to name the whole ticket, but the meeting would not listen to his explanation and insisted that his name must be on the ticket.

WOMEN WILL WORK FOR MRS. FLOWER.

Republican Educational Club Is Now Well Under Way.

The Illinois Women's Republican Educational committee is the name under which the women of this State of Republican persuasion will take the field next fall in the interests of Mrs. J. M. Flower, candidate for Trustee of the State University. This was decided at a meeting of the preliminary organization held at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon. The avowed purpose of the political women is, according to the by-laws, "to stimulate the educational interests of the State and to secure a general vote by Illinois women for university trustees." A few radical members advocated making the organization an auxiliary to the Republican party, but conservative heads suggested that as the women were entitled to a vote only on educational issues they had better confine their efforts to that field. The suggestion was adopted. The officers of the new organization, two of whom were elected at yesterday's meeting, are: Mrs. Alice Asbury Abbott, Chairman; Mrs. L. D. Shattuck, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. George W. Plummer, Secretary; Mrs. Hannah W. Crane, Treasurer.

WHITE IS IN A QUEER POSITION.

Populists Will Name Another Man if Democrats Indorse Him.

John Z. White, who is in receipt of what he is pleased to call the Populist nomination in the Second Congressional District, is in serious trouble over the split among the labor politicians. He had been expecting the Democratic nomination also in his district and Mayor Hopkins had promised he should have it. But yesterday "Tommy" Morgan, incensed over the way in which the City Hall gang has interfered with his plans, said: "If the Democrats indorse White, we will nominate another candidate in the Second District. We can have no fusion with the Democrats this year." When this was reported to John J. Ryan, he said: "If the Democrats do not indorse White, we will certainly put up another candidate ourself in that district."

Did Not Get the Names.

Several days ago a member of the Board of Drainage Trustees made a demand upon certain contractors on the canal for the names of all of their employés, their nationality, their residence in the State and county, and other details that would indicate the information is wanted for Democratic campaign purposes. It is understood this member is not in harmony with the members of the board, who believe the affairs of the sanitary district should be conducted on a non-partisan basis. The information requested was not furnished and it is understood it will not be.

Local Political Notes.

The Cook County Republican Marching club will drill this evening at No. 146 West Madison street.

The Republican County and City committeemen who were assigned the task of looking up the records of the election judges and clerks have commenced to make reports.

The Republican club of the Thirteenth Precinct of the Eleventh Ward has indorsed Frank E. Stanley as its candidate for the nomination for the Lower House in the Fifteenth District.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic County Campaign committee Monday as well as the State committee to execute any details relating to the opening of the campaign which will take place Saturday evening, Sept. 1, in Central Music Hall.

Charles Dold, who made the statement at a Populist meeting Saturday night connecting William C. Hollister & Brother with the fraudulent issue of tickets to the Labor convention, has written a letter saying the statement was incorrect.

TRY THE KRAG-JORGENSON RIFLE.

Wisconsin Militia Officers Amuse Themselves at Camp Douglas.

CAMP DOUGLAS, Wis., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—This was Governor's day at the camp of the Second Regiment. The inspection of the regiment took place at 8:30 a. m. on Range 5. Capt. Hobart and Lieut. Buck of the United States infantry were the inspecting officers. They were accompanied by Gen. Falk, Gen. Ruggles, Gen. Auer, Gov. Peck, Col. King, Father Sherman, Maj. Harris, and Col. Wheeler, Governor of the Soldiers' Home. The men were brought out in heavy marching order and made an excellent showing. The quarters and mess tents were inspected immediately after the regimental inspection. Guard mount was executed in double time shortly after the inspection of quarters. At 2 p. m. Gen. Miles of the Third United States Infantry, accompanied by Lieut. Kennedy, Adjutant and Lieut. Butler, Quartermaster also of the Third United States Infantry, were met at the depot by Gen. Falk and Capt. Hobart. At 4 o'clock the entire regiment in dress uniform were reviewed by the Governor. Several of the officers went out after the review to test the Krag-Jorgenson rifle and out of a possible 50 points, distance 200 yards, the following scores were made:

Maj. Harris, 40; Capt. Birkhauser, 40; Maj. Edwards, 36; Lieut. Buck, 35; Gen. Auer, 34; Maj. McPherson, 32; Col. Weed, 28.

Five charges were fired by each officer and it was found that the powder was virtually smokeless. The dress parade this evening was of the usual customary excellence. Gov. Peck and all officers present witnessed it. The relative efficiency of the companies comprising the regiment in the work of the preliminary shooting on the ranges resulted in the following percentages on a scale of 100:

Company A, 13.1; Company B, 17; Company C, 15.7; Company D, 13.8; Company E, 21; Company F, 14.1; Company G, 16.2; Company H, 16.4; Company I, 23.8; Company K, 16.7; Company L, 11.1; Company M, 16.5.

WHITE CITY SHOWN IN PANORAMA.

Experimental Exhibition of Stereopticon Views Given Last Night.

Chicagoans will soon have an opportunity of seeing the architectural glories and the animated crowds of the White City revived as well as vivid picturing can revive them. Last night an experimental exhibition of stereopticon views of the World's Fair was given, in which a cycloramic effect was produced by throwing the pictures on a canvas hung round the circumference of a circle, and the practical success of the use of stereopticon pictures in this way was conceded by a number of experts. The exhibition was given at the old Chicago Fire Cyclorama Building by Charles A. Chase, the projector of the enterprise, to a limited number of persons. It was not claimed the exhibition would be complete or perfect, but it was thought sufficiently so to demonstrate the feasibility of presenting continuous horizon views by throwing pictures on a circular wall from a central platform.

ICE HOUSES AND COTTAGES BURN.

Early Morning Fire Destroys Property Valued at $10,000.

Kurz's big ice-house at Diversey and Clybourn avenue caught fire at 1 o'clock this morning, and was totally destroyed. The loss is said to be between $10,000 and $15,000. The flames also wiped out two frame cottages, and only hard work on the part of the firemen saved the Weckler brickyards, No. 1279 Clybourn avenue.

Tax Fight Is On.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Judge John Williams of the United States Court has issued an order restraining the State Board of Railroad Commissioners from assessing the property of the Pacific Express and all other express or telephone companies operating in the State and from certifying the same to the collectors of the various counties. This action is taken pending the litigation now before the United States Court as to the right of the State to tax the property of such companies.

Pearls of an Empress.

The Empress Frederick has a chain of thirty-two pearls valued at $175,000.

CAT WAS HIS HOODOO.

IT STARTS A TRAIN OF WOES IN JOHN PAYNE'S CAREER.

A "Mix-Up" with an Officer Proves the First Element of Discord, and the "Corn Doctor, Phrenologist, and General Utility Man" Finds Himself in Jail Minus Many of His Teeth—Meeting of Two Poetesses Ends in Disaster and a Scene in Court.

CHAPTER I.

John Payne, corn doctor, phrenologist, and general utility man, had for more than twenty years since his arrival from old England pursued the peaceful tenor of his way in the practice of his various and often changing professions without coming in contact with the majesty of the law. Now all that is changed and Payne has been transformed suddenly into a bridewell prisoner to serve a term of thirty days for disorderly conduct. With his Southern wife he lived at No. 317 West Erie street in a neat little cottage furnished in a humble, homely way. Wednesday morning, breathing the pure air of freedom

GALBREAITH-WEBB CASE—DUET, "MADAM, YOU'RE CRAZY."

with a light and happy heart, Payne started out to labor among corns and bunions and to talk phrenology to people with curious bumps on their heads. He canvassed West Madison from the river to Aberdeen street and not a soul cared to talk business with him. All his pursuasive eloquence would not induce people to submit to have their corns operated upon or to pay a mere pittance for the privilege of knowing all about their cranial forma-

MR. PAYNE LONGS FOR A KITTEN.

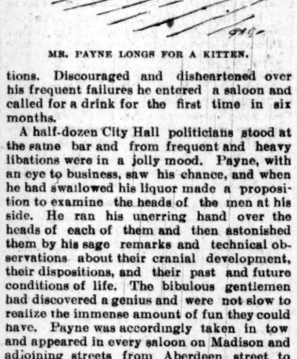
tions. Discouraged and disheartened over his frequent failures he entered a saloon and called for a drink for the first time in six months.

A half-dozen City Hall politicians stood at the same bar and from frequent and heavy libations were in a jolly mood. Payne, with an eye to business, saw his chance, and when he had swallowed his liquor made a proposition to examine the heads of the men at his side. He ran his unerring hand over the heads of each of them and then astonished them by his sage remarks and technical observations about their cranial development, their dispositions, and their past and future conditions of life. The bibulous gentlemen had discovered a genius and were not slow to realize the immense amount of fun they could have. Payne was accordingly taken in tow and appeared in every saloon on Madison and adjoining streets from Aberdeen street to Ashland avenue. He examined heads and drank different brands of whisky until everything resolved into a misty halo of joy and troubles disappeared into the vague and distant past.

It was somewhere about 7:30 o'clock that, helplessly drunk, Payne was loaded into an Ashland avenue car by his scarcely less drunken companions.

CHAPTER II.

Singing a medley of "God Save the Queen" and the "Star Spangled Banner" Mr. Payne meandered down Erie street after



MR. PAYNE SURROUNDED BY A HALO OF TEETH.

he had left the car. He owned the street and the houses on the street seemed to be his for the mere asking. Then his groggy eyes rested on what was destined to prove his downfall. Walter Hill, a child 9 years old, sat on the steps of his father's house caressing a cat—a bob-tailed cat of the Maltese variety. It suddenly dawned upon Payne that he wanted that cat, and by virtue of his ownership of the street the cat belonged to him. When he attempted to take forcible possession a big, thick cloud of trouble arose and overwhelmed him. No one seems to be able to relate the affair in its chronological order, but it seemed that when Officer Streeter of the West Chicago Avenue Station attempted to put Payne under arrest the latter swung the cat viciously into the officer's face and in the mêlée which followed Payne lost all of his front teeth. the officer came out scratched and scarred, while the cat escaped. The three-cornered fight attracted a crowd of 500 people and frequent guesses were made as to which one of the contestants would win. Then "and picked up all my husband's teeth which lay scattered about on the walk. He shall not lose those teeth. I will have them engrafted on his gums, and then he will appear as he used to."

WHEN POETESS MEETS POETESS THEN—

The Usual Result Ensued in the Case of Mrs. Galbraith and Mrs. Webb.

A poetess as complainant and a poetess as defendant excited unusual interest in Justice Kersten's court yesterday morning. The complainant, Mrs. Galbraith, averred she had been treated with malicious contempt by the defendant, Mrs. Laura A. Webb, and in her opinion it was a clear case of disorderly conduct. Each insinuated the other was not mentally sound. The complaining poetess, Mrs. Galbraith, lives at No. 5158 Wentworth avenue. She has been poetizing for a number of years, and is the author, publisher, and retailer of a little volume of verses entitled "A Woman's Fight Against Bob Ingersoll." It was while acting in her capacity as agent for her own book that she called at a North Side hotel where Mrs. Webb lives with her son, William Cullen Bryant Webb, and her two daughters, Mattie and Ada.

The hotel clerk, after listening wearily to Mrs. Galbraith's encomiums on her little volume, suggested that she might be pleased to meet a sister poetess who lived in the hotel. Mrs. Galbraith was introduced to Mrs. Webb and the two verse writers soon got so well acquainted.

Last Sunday they went to the Holy Name Cathedral to high mass. After the service they concluded to visit St. James' Church. A blind Methodist minister was playing on the organ and the music stirred the poetic soul of Mrs. Galbraith to such an extent that she wanted to embrace the minister. Mrs. Webb protested and declared she would not allow such a breach of decorum. Mrs. Galbraith and Mrs. Webb returned to the hotel, where the discussion was changed from church matters to Southern chivalry in ante-bellum days. Mrs. Galbraith could stand Mrs. Webb's tyranny no longer, and thinking she had been aggrieved swore out a warrant for her arrest.

When the case was called yesterday Mrs. Galbraith asked for a continuance to the 28th, which was granted.

The full name of the defendant is Mrs. Laura Stanislaus Webb, widow of Capt. W. T. Webb of the Seventh Mississippi Volunteers. She has gained considerable notoriety as an eccentric writer. In 1876 she wrote "The Prayer for Peace," which was read at the Centennial. She also wrote a book on "Custer's Immortality," and is now engaged in writing a biography of the late Mayor Harrison. At the time Prendergast was hanged a card on which was printed a poem dedicated to "Our Beautiful Cathedral—The Holy Name" was found in his pocket. On the reverse side was a note to Prendergast from the authoress, Mrs. Webb. It exhorted him to "trust in God and fear not."

Mrs. Galbraith is known in the poetical world as "Mountain Laburnium," which nom de plume is attached to her book called "A Woman's Battle with Bob Ingersoll." Mrs. Galbraith has two young daughters and a son to support and makes a living by selling copies of her book. In this way, she says, she met Mrs. Webb.

"I went into the Grand Palace Hotel saloon one day," said Mrs. Galbraith, "and tried to sell a book. The bartender rushed around the bar and insisted that I go up and call on Mrs. Webb. I went up-stairs, and when she came to the door I described my book and asked her to buy one. She listened to me, and when I stopped said: 'You know what I thought of you the moment I opened the door. I thought you were crazy. You talk too fast. You rattle a person. Your're wild, woman, you're crazy.' That's the way she ran on. She finally said that I was the very person to deliver a lecture and she would get up an entertainment. She told me to come around in a couple of days and she would have the tickets ready. Well, I kept calling around about those tickets, but she never had them ready. We went to church together last Sunday morning at the Holy Name Cathedral and after the services stepped into St. James' Church. Only four or five people were there. They were listening to a blind Methodist minister play on the organ. I said to Mrs. Webb: 'I'm a Methodist and I want to shake hands with a Methodist minister.' She told me to hush up; that I must not whisper and giggle in a church; that I was crazy to think of shaking hands with the minister; that they would put me out.

"Mrs. Webb, I have stood your insults long enough,' says I, and I walked out of the church and left her. I went to her rooms, and, would you believe it, that woman beat me over. We finally got into a fuss over politics and she asked me if I knew what started the late war. I says, 'Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."' 'Right,' says Mrs. Webb, 'but I'm a Southern woman and Mrs. Stowe was wrong. But you don't seem to know a single thing about politics, Mrs. Galbraith,' says she to me, 'nor do you know much about anything.' 'Well, I know one thing,' says I. 'What's that?' says she. 'Why, I know the North licked the South.' 'You lie,' says she. That settled me and I left."

MACVEAGH IS SCORED.

COL. CLARK E. CARR SHARPLY REVIEWS THE SPRINGFIELD SPEECH.

In an Address Before the Young Men's Republican Club of Galesburg the Declaration of Political Faith of the Democratic Senatorial Candidate Is Caustically Analyzed—Shadowy Position on Currency Is Criticised—German Republicans Meet at Streator, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The announcement that Col. Clark E. Carr was to speak before the Young Men's Republican club tonight drew a large crowd to the spacious rooms, which in honor of the event were gayly decorated. Congressman Post was one of the listeners. The Colonel was pleasantly introduced by R. W. Converse, Chairman of the club. It was supposed at first that Col. Carr's address would be informal, but he read it from manuscript, and the listeners were all the more pleased that he had taken such pains to open the campaign before his friends and neighbors. His speech was regarded as a masterly answer to MacVeagh's Springfield address. Galesburg people were highly pleased with it.

Col. Carr, in the couise of his address, said: "The 27th of June last Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, a rich Chicago grocer, who in his social relations is an intelligent and agreeable gentleman, was nominated by the Democratic State convention as a candidate for the position of United States Senator for the State of Illinois to succeed Senator Cullom. He had lived in Chicago for many years, pursuing assiduously the vocation in which he had made his fortune, but was little, if at all, known beyond his business acquaintances outside the great metropolis. Mr. MacVeagh in his speech says: 'I shall not attempt to give expression to my appreciation of the extraordinary honor done me by my own neighbors and by their phenomenal leader.' [Great applause.] This 'phenomenal leader' was the Mayor of Chicago. 'Phenomenal leader' of whom? Thousands of policemen, of all the city officials, and all the heelers whom these officials through fear and hope control. 'Phenomenal leader' because he holds a position to which another man was elected and who would now be in that position if there could be a fair count of the ballots. Those who are familiar with Chicago politics and realize the importance to this 'phenomenal leader' of having a returning board chosen which will again count him in when a candidate for reelection, will not regard him as entirely unselfish in his desire to have, this fall, a candidate for Senator who has a barrel to open in Cook County.

"Upon his nomination Mr. MacVeagh went before the convention and made a speech. In that speech he threw down the gauntlet before all who oppose, and he cannot complain if his speech is subjected to rigid and thorough analysis. The first thing that strikes one in reading this speech is the unparalleled egotism which appears. It abounds in such exclamations as, 'I would like to say that the satisfaction with which I contemplate my own success,' etc. Abraham Lincoln in accepting a similar nomination, in a longer speech, only used the pronoun 'I' eight times. Mr. MacVeagh uses the same pronoun over a hundred times.

Sin of Being a Republican.

"Mr. MacVeagh says: 'I understand there is another question it would be well for you to be relieved of. I am sorry to say that I cannot believe that of it. The absolute truth is that I did commit the sin of voting the Republican ticket.' Think of a man at Springfield, Ill., almost within the shadow of the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, expressing sorrow for the sin of having voted for him. In that City of Springfield, where every street and walk and avenue and almost every house is filled with associations which recall the humble, gentle life and serene grandeur of the sublimest character this age has produced, whose glory fills the whole earth. And what is the object of this humiliating declaration? To gain the applause of a Democratic convention! Ah, Mr. MacVeagh, you misjudge even the Democrats in this extraordinary declaration. The Democrats of Illinois have pride in their State and in its glory and do not approve of such sentiments. Think of John M. Palmer standing up in a Democratic convention and expressing sorrow for the sin of having been a Republican. Democrat as he now is you will find that it is his boast that he was a Republican at a time when Mr. MacVeagh speaks of his career with shame and sorrow as a sin.

"Mr. MacVeagh was nominated for United States Senator the 27th of June, when thousands of men in the most important manufactory of the city in which he lives were upon the streets, thrown out of employment. One would suppose he would naturally have made in his speech some reference to them. It was then certain that every railway centering in that city would at once be in the same condition as a result of a gigantic conspiracy. And yet this 'scientist in political philosophy,' as one of his admirers calls Mr. MacVeagh in his nominating speech, had not one word to say upon the burning questions of the hour which were uppermost in all men's minds. When asked to take sides between the President and an unpatriotic Governor, whose name is the synonym of all that is bad in government wherever it is known, this candidate for United States Senator replies that he does not wish to commit himself. And he aspires to a position once held by Stephan A. Douglas!

"Bimetallist of the Bimetallists."

"In his boasting, to which reference has already been made, Mr. MacVeagh exclaims, 'I happen to be somewhat of a student of currency matters, the science of currency.' Let us follow this gentleman in his discussion of a matter to which he claims to have given so much study. He says: 'I understand that you have been told that I am a gold bug.' He does not express 'sorrow' at the 'sin' of having been a goldbug, but proceeds, 'I may have been a gold bug when everybody was a gold bug.' [A voice: "What are you?"] 'I am a bimetallist. [Great applause.] I am not only a bimetallist, but a bimetallist of bimetallists. I have no possible belief in gold monometallism nor have I any possible belief in silver monometallism.' But what does Mr. MacVeagh mean after all by this dramatic exclamation, 'I am a bimetallist of bimetallists,' which elicited such 'great applause'? He himself answers the question. 'It is not worth the while of any country to change the evils of one form of monometallism for another form of monometallism.' He knows perfectly well, as every one who has given any attention to the 'science of currency' knows, that if the country should adopt the views of the men from whom he elicited great applause we would revert to a silver basis, and that 'other form of monometallism' would be that of silver. He declares that he is not for 'a change to another form of bimetallism, and so he is a 'gold bug' after all. It's a regular 'fifty-four forty or fight' cry, for use in this campaign to obtain the support of the extreme silver men, to be surrendered after the election. The design is so transparent that it would only excite ridicule but for the serious side of the matter, as every thoughtful man can see that it is just such demagogy that destroys confidence and drives gold out of the country, bringing in its train confusion, and disorder, and disaster.

"Mr. MacVeagh next proceeds to give his views concerning the tariff. After speaking of this country as 'having for thirty years or more artificialized all manufactories and all the commerce,' he says: 'I tell you frankly that I have simply had to restrain my own views to the situation, and while I have been a tariff reformer and have thought that tariff reform, as promulgated by the Democratic party, the wisest thing that could be done I have never lost hope, and believe stronger than ever that I should not only live to see, but that I would see it before I was too old to enjoy it, to see trade in America as free as its men are free.' What Mr. MacVeagh exactly means by this country having 'for thirty years and more artificialized all the manufactories and all commerce,' he will no doubt explain later, as he will no doubt desire to explain many other things in this Springfield speech. The people of this country understand and appreciate the effects of the tariff legislation of the Republican party, and they understand whether it has 'artificialized the manufactories and commerce of the country.' If this is the case it is a little remarkable that the country has continued to prosper beyond all precedent for 'thirty years and more,' and that there should have been no serious check to this prosperity until after 'thirty years and more' the Democratic party obtained entire control of the government. The balance of trade has been in our favor at the average rate of 150 millions a year as a result of the Republican party having 'artificialized all the commerce of the country.'"

KOLB'S MASS-MEETINGS A FAILURE.

Attendance Slim, and Enthusiasm Not Up to the Expectation of Leaders.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—According to program the Kolbite Populist combine held mass-meetings at most Alabama county seats today to protest against frauds alleged to have been committed in the election of Congressman Oates as Governor. In some counties no meetings at all were held and those meetings that were held were not nearly so enthusiastic or well attended as was expected. In this city, where are the combiners' State headquarters, 300 men gathered in Subiett Hall and heard speeches from Peyton G. Bowman, W. H. Skaggs, and other State Kolbite leaders denouncing the Democratic party for election frauds, and stating that it was time to act. That which was intended to be a great demonstration resolved itself into an executive session, and the press and those not in sympathy with the cause were excluded. After several hours of speechmaking the resolutions framed by the Kolbite and Populist State committees and distributed two weeks ago were adopted unanimously. The resolutions are a repetition of the claim of fraud in the late election. At the meeting delegates were elected to a Congressional convention to be held later on. That a determined effort will be made to capture several Congressmen is now apparent. Unprejudiced and reliable citizens give it as their judgment that altogether the mass-meetings were a showing of Kolb's almost total loss of his once great influence.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS AT STREATOR.

They Listen to Stirring Addresses and Effect an Organization.

STREATOR, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The German Republicans of the new Eleventh Congressional District were called together in Streator today to effect an organization for active work in the coming campaign. In the evening a mass-meeting was held in front of the Columbia Hotel and addresses were made in English by the Hon. Al Schoch, Mayor of Ottawa; Henry Mayo, candidate for the Congressional nomination; and Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, member of the present Congress and a candidate for renomination. Theodore Gestefeld of Chicago delivered the principal address in German, in which he mercilessly scored Cleveland and Altgeld and roundly denounced the Democratic tariff policy which had so seriously injured the work and wages of the glassworkers and coal miners around Streator. He said the Germans who foolishly followed Carl Schurz two years ago already deeply regretted their folly and only awaited an opportunity to retrace their steps. Representatives were present from all the counties of the district and a German-American Republican club was formed, with Stephen Arnold of Ottawa as President and Edward Fleischer of Streator as Secretary. It is the intention to organize thoroughly by counties and townships and make an aggressive canvass.

KELLOGG'S BID FOR A FUSION.

Prohibition Congressional Candidate Wants the Support of the Workingmen.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The Rev. W. H. Kellogg, Prohibition candidate for Congress in this district, delivered an address in this city tonight. He said the liquor interest could be beaten in one campaign by taking politics into the church. He spoke especially to the workingmen, saying he would like to be their candidate.

MOLINE, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The Tenth Congressional Populist convention met here this afternoon. S. T. Shirley of Rock Falls was nominated by acclamation.

SETTLE RUNNING ON HIS OWN HOOK.

Denies That His Candidacy Is in the Interest of Breckinridge.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Evan E. Settle spoke to 350 people at Belle Point, a small village near here. He paid his respects to Owens and Breckinridge, and denied again that he was running in the interest of the "Silver Tongued."

Kerens Will Not Press A. P. A. Question.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Richard C. Kerens, member of the Republican National committee for Missouri, whose attempt to have the Missouri Republican convention, recently held, place itself upon record as opposed to the American Protective Association, is in the city. To a newspaper reporter who interviewed him upon the matter Mr. Kerens said he had no intention of carrying the A. P. A. question before the National committee. He spoke canstically, however, of the aims and works of the association.

WEST POINT CREAMERY IS BURNED.

Located Beyond the Reach of Water, It Is Entirely Destroyed.

WEST POINT, Neb., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—At 3 o'clock this morning the West Point Creamery burned to the ground. It was located one mile from the city and beyond the reach of the city water works. Nothing is left of the main building but a huge smokestack. The workmen who slept in the upper story barely escaped with their lives and but little of their personal effects was saved. The fire is thought to have originated in the engine-room. There was in stock about 100 tubs of butter ready for shipment and valued at $1,500, all of which was destroyed. The loss on the building and machinery is $6,000, with $4,500 insurance. This is the second largest fire in the history of West Point. The company will rebuild more extensively than before as soon as the loss is adjusted. Arrangements have been made with neighboring creameries to take the milk and cream coming in.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 23.—Fire broke out at midnight in the engine-room of the Erie Pail Works and the plant is doomed. The works have been burned three times. The loss will not be less than $65,000, on which there is insurance of $30,000. The fire is one of a dozen within the last twenty-four hours.

Thunder Kills Fish.

An electrical storm in St. Louis recently derived many aquariums, both in residences and show windows, of their silver and gold fish. Thunder and lightning are judged by old fishermen and proprietors of animal stores to be the cause of the death of the fish which are found floating on their backs for several mornings after an electric storm. A St. Louis electrician gives it as his opinion that the concussion of the thunder breaks the air chambers which by compression cause the fish to sink and by expansion to rise to the surface.

Napoleon's Poison.

A curious detail of Napoleon Bonaparte's costume was the religious care with which he kept hung around his neck the little leather envelope, shaped like a heart, which contained poison that was to liberate him in case of irretrievable reverses of fortune. This poison was prepared after a recipe that Cabanis had given to Corvisart, and after the year 1808 the Emperor never undertook a campaign without having his little packet of poison.

Will Build Homes.

The Home Builders' Land Association was organized at the Grand Pacific last night. Fifty West Side men formed a syndicate and purchased the block in Linden Park between Park and Warren avenues and Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Aug. 15. Their purpose is to build homes, and the bylaws of the association provide that no house shall cost less than $2,000. Officers of the association are Frank G. Beaubien, President; J. A. Varty, Secretary and Treasurer.

Some Preparations.

Wife—"Considering how long I've been away, I think you might have made some preparations to receive me."

Husband—"You do me injustice, my dear. I have had the library and parlor thoroughly cleaned and aired."

Servant (interrupting)—"Please, sir, the man has come with a wagon for them empty bottles."—*New York Weekly.*

Art Realism.

Little Visitor (pointing to a large oil portrait)—"Whose picture is that?"

Little Hostess—"She was my mamma's great-aunt. I never heard much about her, but I guess she was a school-teacher."

"Why?"

"See how her eyes follow us about."—*Good News.*

An Exception.

That flowers from slips in profusion are grown
Is granted all classes among,
Yet seldom it is that a flower of speech
Is raised from a "slip of the tongue."
—*Richmond Dispatch.*

GAMBLE IS A WINNER.

HE DEFEATS LUCAS IN SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Pickler Is Chosen as the Other Congressional Candidate—Sheldon Named for Governor After Lucas, Who Could Have Had the Nomination, Peremptorily Declines—Morrell, the Republican Candidate for Governor of Kansas, Declares for Free Silver.

Congressmen	R. J. GAMBLE J. A. PICKLER
Governor	C. H. SHELDON
Lieutenant-Governor	C. N. HERRIED
Secretary of State	THOMAS THORSON
Auditor	JOHN E. HIPPLE
Treasurer	KIRK PHILLIPS
Attorney-General	C. J. CRAWFORD
Superintendent Public Instruction	FRANK CRANE
Commissioner School Lands	J. L. LOCKART
Commissioner of Labor	S. A. WHEELER
R. R. Commissioners	J. A. BRENNAN G. A. JOHNSTON FRANK CONKLIN

YANKTON, S. D., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The Republican State convention finished its work at 6 o'clock tonight after having nominated the above ticket. The entire interest in the convention centered in the Congressional nominations and the vote shows the contest was close between Lucas, Pickler, and Gamble. The delegates voted upon two candidates at a time under a rule that the two having the largest number of votes be declared the nominee of the convention. The result was:

Gamble	409	Pickler	462
Lucas	408		

Only one ballot was taken. No combinations were made and none attempted. When nominations for Governor came Lucas' name was presented to the convention and he could easily have been nominated had he not sent a message to the convention declining it. Gov. Sheldon was then nominated without opposition. The Secretary of State, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, and Attorney-General were nominated by acclamation.

For State Treasurer the ballot stood as follows:

Phillips	403	Moody	137
Wallace	14	Lepplemann	136

For Superintendent of Public Instruction two ballots were required. Walter McKay of Lawrence County was turned down for Commissioner of Labor by S. A. Wheeler, an old soldier whom the convention did not know until he announced his candidacy. His plea that he wanted the office for what there was in it seemed to strike a responsive chord and he was nominated with a rush.

The platform contains these two important planks:

Feeling that American citizenship should be protected against the importation of pauper and criminal classes from abroad we favor such modification of our immigration laws as will more fully effect such protection. We favor the use of both silver and gold as money at a ratio of 16 to 1, confining the coinage of silver to the American product at the net cost of the actual expense of coinage, and we demand that silver as well as gold should be a legal tender for the payment of all debts both public and private, and we pledge the Congressional nominees of this convention to support the principles herein contained.

Kansas Democrats Against Fusion.

PARSONS, Kas., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The Democrats of the Third Congressional District of Kansas in convention in this city this afternoon nominated W. F. Sapp of Galena for Congress. An effort was made to indorse Congressman Hudson, the present Populist member, but the

SIDE OF THE ROADS.

GENERAL MANAGER ST. JOHN TELLS OF THE STRIKE TROUBLES.

He Is the First Witness Before the Labor Commission to Testify Regarding the Part the Roads Took in the Strike—He Denies as True Some of the Evidence Produced on Behalf of the A. R. U.—What He Thought of Labor Troubles.

The session of the Labor Commission yesterday was nearly consumed by the examination of E. St. John, President of the General Managers' Association and General Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway. He was the first witness to testify in behalf of the railroad companies. He was accompanied by a stenographer who took the proceedings on behalf of the Rock Island company. Mr. St. John took occasion to deny as true the evidence of many of the witnesses who testified on behalf of the American Railway Union and the employés of the railroad companies. When he was asked what he knew about the strike and the violence incident to it he produced a report, giving the history of the strike so far as it affected the Rock Island company, beginning with June 29 and giving the daily occurrences up to and including July 12. This report told of the riots at Blue Island and all violence that occurred on the property of the Rock Island. It showed the participants in the disturbances were, for the most part, railroad men, and in this respect differed from the testimony heretofore offered. It also showed that the total number of the men engaged in the strike, so far as the Rock Island road is concerned, was 522, and all the others that went out did so through fear and intimidation. The number of strikers reinstated is seventy-four and all employés against whom no charges were preferred have been employed. The report was compiled in the operating department of the road, where a record of the strike has been kept, and Mr. St. John did not know the facts contained therein of his own knowledge. Mr. St. John testified there had been no reduction of wages on the Rock Island road in the last two or three years but in that time the forces have been reduced. He said the company had within that time increased the wages of the men, and in some cases had done so voluntarily. The operating forces of the company belonged to different organizations, and if they had grievances they presented them to the company, and if the wages was too low the matter was remedied. The company, he said, was always glad to hear grievances. He said the company had not attempted to settle the strike, as there was nothing for it to adjust. The company was not informed the men were going to strike except through the press. The men had no grievances against the Rock Island road, and it was entirely a sympathetic strike.

Knows of No Black List.

"What has been the habit of the Rock Island road so far as black listing is concerned?" asked Commissioner Kernan.

"We hear a great deal of black listing," answered Mr. St. John. "I have read in the last few days more than I ever heard before about it. Under one of our rules if an employé is discharged for cause he cannot go to work for any other department of the road and his name is sent to all the departments of the road so he cannot be discharged on one division and go to work for another. He is not reported to any other railroad. When he is discharged we give him a clearance card, which shows the reason of his discharge, and if he applies to another road for work and refers that road to us we will send that road on application the facts in regard to his discharge, but do not do so unless we are asked about the man. There is no such thing as a black list being sent from one road to another so far as the Rock Island is concerned, and if other roads have such a list I have never heard of it. There is no road in the country where the relations of the employés and the officials of the company are more pleasant. The doors of the officials are always open to the employés, and there is no man that cannot reach the President or General Manager if he wishes. We have had a strike among the trackmen on the Rock Island road, but it was of small moment. I do not remember of ever having a general strike on the road.

"The Rock Island company has a contract with the Pullman company, which I will leave with the commission if the commission alone wishes to use it, but I do not wish to see it in print tomorrow morning. The Rock Island owns a half interest in all Pullman cars operated on its lines. A number of years ago we owned all of our sleeping cars, but we found it desirable to be relieved from their operation and we made a contract with the Pullman company by which it bought a half interest and we retained the other half. One half of the expenses is borne by us and one half of the receipts are turned over to us. We are obliged to haul the Pullman cars on all trains that we desire to operate them and to the extent the service requires. We do not have any mileage rates on those cars in which we are part owners. We are at liberty to leave the Pullman cars off and operate any other cars, and we often find it necesseary to haul the cars of some other company, and in that case both companies are notified. The contract is dated Dec. 15, 1879, and extends to Jan. 1, 1895. In case of a strike we are not released from hauling the cars.

Loss Will Be Heavy.

"I cannot tell the exact loss we have suffered on account of the strike, but it will probably amount to from $800,000 to $1,000,000. There was little violence and destruction of property outside of Illinois. Frequently we have to use extra cars, and in that case the Pullman company furnishes them and we pay them for them, but under ordinary circumstances and the present condition of business the cars owned jointly are ample to meet all demands."

"Will you state what, in your opinion, was the effect of the Columbian Exposition upon the business of your road? Did you increase the equipment for the purposes of the Fair?"

"The equipment had to be increased in every direction, and the consequence is that a large number of cars are now idle."

The witness testified there might have been cases during the Fair where the employés were compelled to work for twelve or fourteen hours, but it was not generally so. The expenses of the company were large during the World's Fair. While the passenger business increased considerable the freight business fell off, and there was but a net increase of $200,000, which would not pay the additional expenses of the company. The earnings of the Rock island road decreased $800,000 in the last three months. His company is not opposed to unions, and 50 per cent of the employés are union men and the road treats with them, and while the company has had pleasant arrangements with other unions it has never had occasion to recognize the American Railway Union and less than 500 of the Rock Island employés belonged to that organization at the time of the boycott. He thought the statement that Mr. Dunlap would not treat with members of the A. R. U. was incorrect. Mr. St. John then contradicted the testimony of Chief Deputy Marshal Donnelly in regard to the company's procuring Deputy United States Marshals, but after the noon recess he corrected his testimony in that respect. He said the company did procure men to act as Deputy Marshals, and they were under the orders of the officials of the Rock Island company. A great many of them were clerks and employés of the operating department, who were paid by the company. He had heard of no complaint in regard to the conduct of the Deputy Marshals procured by the company. At 11:30 Mr. St. John was excused till 1:30.

Fireman Kenyon Talks of Fires.

Assistant Fire Marshal Joseph L. Kenyon testified as to the number of cars burned in his district. The Clyde Burnside consumed fifty freight cars, all empty, July 6 there were 622 cars burned on the Pan-Handle tracks between Fifty-fifth and Sixty-third streets. While that fire was burning there were 141 cars burned on the Illinois Central tracks at Ninety-ninth street, and at Ninety-second street there were thirteen cars consumed on the Rock Island tracks. After this there were some few cars burned. In every case the fire was started at a place remote from water, but the firemen were not interfered with while fighting the fire. The commission then adjourned to 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. St. John corrected his testimony of the morning on taking the stand at the afternoon session. In regard to the hiring of the old employés he said the men were given until a certain time to come back, and if they didn't return they were debarred from working for the company. He said the A. R. U., instead of having a membership of 150,000 railroad men, had not more than 30,000 men in the order, actually connected with railroads, and at the time of the trouble the number of the Rock Island's employés belonging to the order did not exceed 200, but afterwards emissaries of the order increased that number and the decrease since the strike has been great. A portion of the mob committing the violence, he thought, was hoodlums, but the damage was done by those interested and those interested were the strikers. Mr. St. John then contradicted the statements of Mr. Lovejoy while on the stand, and said he was discharged because it was impossible to get along at La Salle without a yardmaster, and his action during the strike now precludes him resuming work. He said R. B. Ray, who testified he was discharged without cause and because of his attitude toward the A. R. U., had stated what was not true, and stated his reason for discharge was incompetency. He said the only black list he ever saw on the Rock Island road was one kept by Ray while yardmaster, and he produced the list, showing the men were discharged for cigarete smoking and other trivial offenses.

Mr. St. John then told of the Railway Managers' Association. It was organized April 20, 1886, and the members were composed of general managers and assistant general managers of roads terminating in Chicago, and the object was the consideration of problems of management arising from the operation of railroads terminating in Chicago. He said they had compiled a wage schedule, but such a thing as a black list was unknown to them. They had settled questions in regard to wage troubles. He told of the settlement proposed by the A. R. U. through Mayor Hopkins, and of the refusal on the part of the General Railway Managers to accept the same. He declared the statement that when Gen. Miles came to the city he repaired at once to the general headquarters of the General Managers' Association was false.

How to Avoid Trouble.

He was then asked the usual question as to what suggestion he had to make relative to the avoidance of labor troubles, and in answer he said he had anticipated that question and had jotted down his answer. It is as follows:

"What suggestions have you to make relative to the avoidance of labor difficulties?"

"At this time I am unable to offer any suggestion that could by any possibility be considered even by myself as in any way likely to solve the problem suggested by your question. I have given the matter much thought, and as often as it seemed I was approaching a possible panacea for all labor troubles my fondest hopes have been shattered by reading arguments against the very view I had evidently hastily formed promulgated in paper or magazine by some eminent scholar, political economist, or noted writer. The government control of railroads would seem to me to involve possibilities that might prove dangerous to the government itself. Arbitration established by law it would seem, could not prove effective in all cases, for, if applied to wages, it would naturally be found extremely difficult to enforce its decisions unless it was also able to determine the amount of business the employer should do and the prices to be obtained for the transportation furnished, or the goods sold, which must include the cost thereof and a reasonable profit on the capital invested, together with the wages to be paid for the labor involved. Again, arbitration which might prove objectionable to the employé could hardly prove effective, for the result would naturally prove disastrous to the employer from the fact that the results to him of the work that is likely to be accomplished under such circumstances would prove unsatisfactory if even the employés themselves did not withdraw, which might prove the desirable thing for both parties thereto. In many cases and where the differences were slight between the employer and employé arbitration would undoubtedly prove in the future, as in the past, very desirable and effective. To many minds the law of supply and demand must still govern. It is a principle as old as the government itself and has proven in the years past effective as applied to both employer and employé, but in the minds of many it is to prove ineffective in the future. Can this be so? I feel quite sure the opinion expressed by that eminent jurist Judge Cooley, in his able paper read before the American Bar Association at its annual meeting held in Saratoga, Aug. 22, is correct, so far as it relates to the recent troubles of the American Railway Union. Learned men the world over are today giving this matter their best thought, and it is not improbable in the no distant future the problem may find its solution, and that the solution may prove one that shall, with injury to none, be satisfactory to all. I most sincerely trust this may be the result."

Asks Him About "Sympathy."

Commissioner Kernan and Mr. St. John then had a long discussion as to the merits of a law providing for arbitration, the arbitrators having the same power as the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and Mr. St. John thought it was not practical, as conditions would arise that would work gross injustice to either side.

Commissioner Kernan then sprung a little surprise on Mr. St. John. He asked him if he did not think when the men raised a question as to their wages on but one road and the General Managers' Association settled the grievance that the action of the representatives of all the roads except the one directly interested was sympathetic. Mr. St. John did not like the use of the word "sympathetic," and it took a great many questions to bring out an answer. He said he hardly thought it was.

"By uniting in the way that you did, is it not fair to state that you were sympathetically united?" pointedly asked Mr. Kernan, and the laborites in the audience applauded the question.

"In the troubles we have just experienced," answered Mr. St. John, "I think it was perfectly right. If a man burns my house and my neighbor's, we will join in the protection of both. You may call it sympathy, or not, but it is a different sympathy from that which brought about the boycott. That was something in which the men had no interest."

The testimony of Mr. St. John will be continued tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Criticises the Daily Press.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is one fact which does not seem to have been brought out in the examination of the young women before the Labor Commission, but which ought to be brought to the attention of the public and emphasized as it deserves to be, and it is this: While the wages of the men were reduced from 33 to 57 per cent the wages of the women were reduced from 50 to 85 per cent. Women getting $8 and $8.10 for a piece of women. December, 1893, four months after were cut down to $1.65 and $1.80 for the same work. Certainly no newspaper in Chicago will attempt to find an excuse for such an outrage of justice. Many of these women were supporting families by their earnings, already too pitifully small to meet the exorbitant demands for even the necessities of life in the Town of Pullman. Some of us who investigated the wage rates and other conditions at Pullman at the beginning of this trouble have been surprised at the lack of enterprising journalism in Chicago. We have even thought that the wise man who declared that he "had said in his haste all men are liars" was not so hasty as he thought. Had there been a chicken-fight or a saloon brawl in some back alley at Pullman no doubt we should have had an accurate and graphic account of the whole proceeding, but we have looked in vain in some newspapers for any facts setting forth the true conditions at Pullman, and not one of the newspapers has told the whole truth. The outrageous reductions of the wages of women, the indignities to which they have been subjected, when protesting against wages upon which they could not live, ought to make every woman who stands for justice for womanhood stand by these woman wage-earners of Pullman in their struggle for emancipation from industrial slavery.

RENA MICHAELS ATCHISON,
Secretary Equal Suffrage Association of Illinois.

Garfield Park Band Concert.

Following is the program for the concert at Garfield Park this evening:

March, Gen. Miles.....Ransdell
Overture, "Des Wanderes Ziel".....Suppe
Waltz, La Serenata.....Jaxone
Selection, Boccaccio.....Suppe
Pure as Snow (Idyl).....Lange
Trombone Solo, Frank Holton.
Ten Minutes with the Minstrels.....Bowron
Cujus Animan (from Stabat Mater).....Rossini
Medley, American Melodies.....Kappey
Patrol, "The Continental Guards Parade."
.....Bender
Finale, La Belle Creole (Tropic Dance)..Herman

To Have Three Pension Commissioners.

Representative Hudson (Populist, Kansas), has introduced a resolution for the appointment of three Pension Commissioners instead of one. One would represent each political party, including the Populists. They would hold office for six years, and in disputed cases a majority of the board would decide. Mr. Hudson also introduced a bill for the coinage of all silver from American mines into standard silver dollars

Hawaiian Commissioners to Return Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 23. — Commissioners Samuel Parker, H. A. Widemann, J. A. Cummings, and W. T. Seward of Hawaii, who went to Washington over a month ago to see President Cleveland on behalf of the deposed Queen Lilinokalani, and who returned Tuesday, will sail for Hawaii today.

THEY CHOOSE BUNDY.

SONS OF VETERANS ELECT HIM COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Do Not Want the National Flag Desecrated by Advertising Matter—Meet Next Year at Knoxville—Reunions of Veterans and Old Settlers—St. Louis Saloonkeepers Say the Language of Sam Jones Is Indecent, and Want the Camp-Meeting Closed by the Mayor.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Since the delegates to the national encampment of Sons of Veterans began to arrive nearly a week ago the one subject that has given rise to the most speculation outside the convention hall has been that of the election of a new Commander-in-Chief. There have been three aspirants for the office, and the friends of each have worked faithfully and talked unceasingly. The contest was ended this morning by the election of Col. William E. Bundy of Cincinnati. The successful candidate is 28 years of age, a lawyer by profession, and a prominent member of the Phi Delta Theta College fraternity. He was elected Colonel of the Ohio Division of Sons of Veterans at their encampment in Cincinnati last May. The other contestants for the office were Col. Edward H. Milham of St. Paul and Col. George H. Hurlbut of Belvidere, Ill. Other officers elected were: Senior Vice-Commander, T. A. Barton, Providence, R. I.; Junior Vice-Commander, Louis Dilley, Davenport; Council, Charles K. Darling, Boston; William D. Speers, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elwood T. Carr, Radnor, Pa.

The Resolutions committee's report, which was adopted, restores to Walter S. P. Payne of Ohio the rank of Past Commander-in-Chief, the Ohio delegation claiming in support of its request for such action that there had been irregularity in the court-martial proceedings that divested Mr. Payne of his rank. The bill now pending before Congress prohibiting the desecration of the United States flag by attaching advertising matter to it was indorsed; vows of fealty and filial love to "the grandest fraternity ever conceived by the mind of man, the Grand Army of the Republic," were renewed, and a special badge for all members of the Sons of Veterans who have been in continuous good standing in their camps for ten consecutive years was ordered struck off. At the opening of the afternoon session Commander-in-Chief Bundyn announced the appointment of the following staff: Adjutant-General, H. V. Spealman, Ohio; Inspector-General, A. C. Blaisdell, Lowell, Mass.; Judge Advocate-General, G. W. Harrington, Hiawatha, Kas.; Surgeon-General, E. Weldon Young, Seattle, Wash.; Chaplain-General, the Rev. W. J. Patten, Milwaukee, Wis. The propositions for an insurance branch and for sick and funeral benefits were voted down, as the society is not thought ripe for such innovations.

After a warm contest between Omaha, Neb., Erie, Pa., and Knoxville, Tenn., the convention decided to meet next year at Knoxville, Tenn.

The Ladies' Aid Society voted down a recommendation of the Committee on Constitution that the name of the society be changed to Sons of Veterans' Aid, U. S. A., but transacted no other business of importance. The election of officers takes place tomorrow and there is prospect of fun. This evening the Ladies' Aid Society is entertaining the delegates at a reception and ball.

ARMY VETERANS AND OLD SETTLERS.

Various Reunions Held—Old Soldiers of Northwestern Illinois at Franklin Grove.

FRANKLIN GROVE, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Specfal.]—The annual reunion of the veterans of Northwestern Illinois began here today. The exercises are being held on the grounds of the M. E. Church Camp-Meeting Association and the old soldiers are camped in the tents and cottages belonging to that association. This morning the program of the day was opened in the tabernacle. Capt. Benson Wood made the principal address of the morning session. This afternoon J. L. Backus of Aurora gave an exhibition of fancy drumming. Short speeches were made by Chaplain Smith of Chicago, the Hon. L. L. Mitchell of Palmyra, Judge John P. Crabtree of Dixon, the Rev. J. M. Ruthiduff of Dixon, the Rev. G. R. Vanhorn, and Col. George Roper of Rockford. Tonight the annual camp-fire was held in the tabernacle. Col. James A. Sexton of Chicago made the principal address. Two thousand people were in attendance. Tomorrow will be the last and best day. R. R. Hitt, Col. Sexton, and Judge Crabtree will speak.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—At Leroy, Ill., today was held the twelfth annual reunion of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers. This regiment was organized in Bloomington in 1862. There was a campfire in the opera-house tonight. William M. Grier of Bloomington was elected President; Vice-President, N. N. Winslow of Bloomington; Secretary, Maj. McFarland, Bloomington; Treasurer, M. L. Moore, Bloomington; Chaplain, B. D. Bishop, Le Roy. Bloomington was selected as the next place of meeting.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The reunion of old settlers of Winnebago County closed today with the election of the following officers: President, Edmund Whitesey; Vice-President, Lawrence McDonald; Secretary, C. R. Burch; Treasurer, W. J. Cleveland. Judge Crabtree of Dixon made the principal address.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Five thousand people attended the twenth-sixth annual picnic of the Old Settlers' Association of La Salle County here today.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The annual reunion of the Houser, Hoover, and Dilman families was held today at Miller Park, this city. There were 150 at the picnic tables, ranging in age from Lloyd Orendorff, three months, to Mrs. Susan Houser and Mrs. William Longworth, each 81. C. H. Horine of Chicago was among those present. The guests included the immense Funk and Stubbenfield families. The next reunion will be held at Lexington.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The annual reunion of the Fox River Valley Odd Fellows association was held in this city today. The officers elected were: President, F. W. Harriman; Vice President, Julius Kuehn, Kaukauna; Secretary, Joseph Koffend, Appleton.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The twentieth annual reunion of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was held at Rochester today. About 3,000 persons were in attendance.

WANT THE CAMP-MEETING STOPPED.

St. Louis Saloonkeepers Say the Talk of Sam Jones Is Indecent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Representatives of the St. Louis Liquor Dealers' Benevolent Association today asked Mayor Walbridge to close the Dr. Hodiamont camp-meeting. They declared it was a disgrace to the city and a menace to the morals and reputations of its citizens. Upon Mayor Walbridge's refusal to entertain the proposition the liquor dealers argued the matter. They said that the language used at the camp-meeting by Sam Jones when he was here was such as would not be tolerated in any community which was self-respecting. The saloonkeepers whom they represented, they said, were law-abiding people who paid their taxes and that the idea of an evangelist being allowed to come here and abuse them was repugnant to them. The language of Jones was slanderous, they asserted, and against public morals and decency.

What promises to be but the beginning of actual warfare in the fight now being waged by the citizens of South St. Louis against Col. Ed Butler's garbage reducing works was made by the residents of Keokuk street this morning when they assaulted the drivers of the garbage wagons and refused to let them pass down that street.

Attorney Louis A. McGinnis was arrested today on a charge of perjury growing out of his damage suit against the police authorities of this city for alleged illegal arrest. McGinnis was arrested in a raid on a game of chance and locked up without bail and it was in the succeeding trial which occurred at Hillsboro on a change of venue the alleged perjury was committed.

Fourteen-year-old Annie Jane Hay of Springfield, Ill., whose mother charges that she was sensationally abducted from her home by James Desper, was married in St. Louis some time ago by Justice Sol Boehm in the office of the Recorder of Deeds. The circumstances of the case were not known at the Recorder's office or the marriage would have been stopped.

Alfred May, 46 years old, was found dead in a room at No. 1106 South Fourth street this morning, having committed suicide. May left a letter addressed to his son, Arthur May, at No. 1034 Market street, saying he was driven to his cruel fate through the machinations of his wife. May had been in the police court time and again for beating his wife and she had supported him for years.

SMALLPOX INJUNCTION SET ASIDE.

Uncle Sam Takes Charge of the Gospel Ship Glad Tidings.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Judge Webb's decision setting aside the injunction obtained by Thomas Mainan and permitting the city to erect temporary smallpox barracks on a tract of land in the Eighteenth Ward was filed today. The Board of Public Works at once began the construction of the barracks. Supt. Peckham has written to President Pereles of the School Board suggesting that every pupil of the public schools be required to furnish a certificate of vaccination before admittance to the schools be granted. There does not appear to be much of a let-up in the number of smallpox cases, five new cases and two deaths being reported today.

Uncle Sam has taken charge of the gospel ship Glad Tidings. United States Marshal Pratt has seized the boat at Manitowoc on a claim of the engineer for wages. The trouble grew out of a dispute between the engineer and Captain over the proper way to fix the rudder. The dry-dock men say the engineer was perfectly correct in his work. Besides losing his engineer and being sued for wages the gospel Captain now has a good-sized dock bill to pay.

The will of the late Father Lavin bequeaths $5,000 to the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., and $2,500 to St. Rose's Orphan Asylum, in this city. The sum of $4,000 is left in trust, the accruing interest to be used in paying the expenses of a student at St. Francis, said student to be appointed from St. John's Cathedral Parish, in this city.

The burglars who have been operating here for some time made another big haul last night, entering the house of Mrs. Catherine Lauffner, at Whitefish Bay, and stealing $800 in cash which was in a bureau drawer.

Mayor Koch has issued a proclamation calling for a general observance of Labor day, Sept. 3.

THREE TRAMPS KILLED IN A WRECK.

Axle Breaks on a Car Carrying Seven Men Claiming to Be from Chicago.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—An axle broke on a freight train coming south, about two miles north of this station, this morning. There were seven tramps stealing a ride in a box car loaded with lumber. This car went off the track and rolling over killed three and badly wounded three. One was not hurt at all. No train men were hurt. Little damage was done. The men all claim to live in Chicago. Names of killed:

INGALLS, THOMAS.
KLEIN, CHARLES.
CUTKA, STEPHEN.

The injured are George Plant, F. W. Waterman, and James G. Eggieston. The injured are being cared for by the Chicago and Northwestern railway. The dead will be buried here.

ITALIAN LABOR LEADER IS INSANE.

Caused by Shooting by United States Troops During Labor Troubles.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—John Boudino, one of the ill-fated group of four card players who with the mob was fired upon by United States troops at Spring Valley during the late disturbances, has become a raving maniac. Balma, one of the four, was instantly killed; Saloth was shot in the knee, from the effects of which he died; another companion's hat was shot off and the man wounded; and now the fourth one, Boudino, has entirely lost his reason. This morning he was adjudged insane and will be sent to Jacksonville. Boudino has been prominent in Italian labor circles at Spring Valley for several years.

Peoria Without Water.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 23.—An accident this afternoon has rendered the city practially without fire protection. At 4 o'clock the thirty-inch pipe of the Peoria Water company, which supplies the entire city with water for all purposes, broke, flooding a portion of Averyville. The damage is now being repaired, but it will probably be tomorrow afternoon before the water is again turned on. The fire department force has been increased by the steamers which have been out of service for some months, and every precaution has been taken to guard against damage. The hotels particularly feel the absence of water.

Lay Corner-Stone of Burnham Hospital.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The corner-stone of the Julia F. Burnham Hospital was laid today with Masonic ceremonies. Dr. Draper, President of the University of Illinois; Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, candidate for Trustee of the University of Illinois, and D. J. Taylor of Bloomington made the principal addresses. A small copper box containing the deed of the gift from A. C. Burnham and other papers was placed in the cavity.

Young Man Found Dead.

PARIS, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—A young man, about 25 years old, was found dead on the platform at the Big Four station in Dudley, twelve miles west of here, this morning, from injuries received in the back of his head. He had been murdered. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest, but the body could not be identified. He was 5 feet 4 inches in height, had brown hair, blue eyes, and was dressed in new clothes.

Naval Militia Election Confirmed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The Adjutant-General today confirmed the election of Dwight Wiman as Lieutenant, William A. Diedrolf as Lieutenant junior grade, Hiram Martin as Ensign, and Lewis M. Davis as Ensign, Third Division, Second Battalion, Illinois Naval Militia, and Harry Wickham as Ensign of the Second Division, Second Battalion, Illinois Naval Militia.

New Republican Paper at La Porte.

LA PORTE, Ind., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—C. G. Vowell, an old newspaper man of this city, gave public notice today he would establish a paper here Sept. 1 to be called the La Porte *Republican*. He was formerly editor and proprietor of the La Porte *Herald*, but for the last ten years has held a government clerkship at Washington.

Dense Smoke in Michigan.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—We are enveloped in smoke from a forest back of here so dense that objects cannot be seen a block away. This town is not in danger, although the fire is less than four miles away. Our oldest citizens claim this is the worst since 1856.

Filled the Gasoline Stove.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. Harry Soars and baby are dead as a result of a gasoline explosion. The woman attempted to fill a gasoline stove which only a few minutes before had been in use.

Delegates to Irrigation Congress.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 23.—The Governor has appointed E. G. Hudson, Lincoln, and Edward P. Cragin, Chicago, delegates to the National Irrigation Congress at Denver, Colo., Sept. 3 to 7.

Northwest Notes.

Jacob Iles, a German laborer 57 years old, was killed at Dixon, Ill., while trimming trees, by a falling branch.

The City Council of Lyons, Ia., granted a twenty-five-year franchise for an electric line extending to Joyce's Park.

Minonk, Ill., is without fire protection because the lower part of the cylinder pump in the city artesian well has become detached.

The Dubuque County (Ia.) Teachers' Institute closed yesterday after a two-weeks' session. It is pronounced the most satisfactory meeting ever held.

The Rev. R. Q. Sharrett, an evangelist of the United Brethren Church, was arrested at Denture, Ill., for chasing Chancy Turpin with a huge corn-knife.

The Rev. S. M. Smothers, colored, charged with swindling by his congregation at Brazil, Ind., has returned, says the charges are false, and will have revenge.

Contracts amounting to $17,143 were let at Fort Dodge, Ia., for improving the waterworks system. Smedley & Co. of Dubuque got the pump and boilers and Schreiver & Co. of Des Moines steel water tower and filter.

Portsmouth Has No Water.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—A pump at the water-works broke this morning and all the manufactories in the city, including railway shops, are shut for lack of water. The street railway company is running no cars and the electric light plant cannot be operated tonight. The pumps cannot be repaired in less than two weeks. The extra pumps are also disabled. The situation is serious and in case of fire would become most critical.

AWARD FOR SPRINGER

JUDGE BAKER DECIDES THE METROPOLITAN "L" PAY HIM $61,000.

This Is for Damages in Taking a Private Alley and Injuring Adjacent Property by Constructing an Elevated Structure and Operating Trains—Appeal Will Be Taken—Springer Wanted $400,000 and the Road Would Have Paid $4,000—Alleged Attempted Bribery.

Warren Springer was awarded $61,000 yesterday by Judge Baker in the condemnation suit of the Metropolitan "L" for the possession of a small strip of land in an alley running from Clinton to Canal street. Springer asked something like $400,000. The "L" wanted to pay $4,000. The case has been on hearing since Aug. 17 and was decided principally on testimony which had been previously presented to a jury during a trial in July. This trial came to an unexpected termination owing to charges of attempted jury bribing involving Springer's wife. The court awarded Springer the $61,000 for taking his private alley and damages to his premises north of the adjoining alley. For damages to the leasehold interest of Springer south of this alley the court allowed $300. The case probably will be taken to the Supreme Court by the railroad company when the formal order of the court below is placed on record.

THEY'RE OUT AFTER D. H. TOLMAN.

Complainants Allege He Got Money from Them by Fraud.

Daniel H. Tolman and the Midland company once more appear as defendants in a bill filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. The charge is again made that the Midland company is a part of a scheme of D. H. Tolman and used for unlawful and fraudulent purposes. The complainants are the Whitcomb Cedar company, Charles F. Kimball, Samuel Chandler, Lafayette S. Barry, Carl Anderson, Abner Graves, Lawrence W. Kadlec, Hugh Watt, George A. Misch, Lucien D. Bristol, W. H. Howell company, Daniel Lake, Henry Hackmeister, and Andrew Matson. They say they were induced to become stockholders in the "pretended" Midland company and that Tolman by means of the company and its stock took sums in the neighborhood of $1,000 from each of the complainants. The court is asked to award to the complainants the amounts found on an accounting to be due from Tolman to them, the complainants offering to deliver up all the stock in the Midland company held by them. In the meantime the court is asked to appoint a receiver for the books of accounts used by Tolman in his alleged scheme and in the "pretended" Midland company. The complainants also express a great desire to have their names stricken from the books of the Midland company as shareholders.

Brosius Company Goes to the Wall.

The Brosius Sewing Machine and Motor company made an assignment in the County Court yesterday to James P. Gardner. The company has an office in the Tacoma Building, and has only been incorporated a short time. Assets are estimated at $125,000 and liabilities $19,250. The assets consist principally of a large factory and plant at Dixon, Ill. The attorney for the insolvents said the company started out on too large a scale. Peter C. Harbour, a retail jeweler at No. 156 Blue Island avenue, made an assignment to Edward W. Noakes. The assets are $2,574 and liabilities $1,507.

Error in Vierling Case Corrected.

An error was made yesterday in the report of the litigation in the Superior Court between Frank C. Vierling and the corporation of Vierling, McDowell & Co. The report said the court was asked to appoint a receiver for the corporation. Instead of this the complainant prays for a receiver to be appointed to take charge of the books of account of the firm of Vierling, McDowell & Co., a concern that passed out of existence ten years ago.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE SEARS—13,403—Libby, McNeill & Libby vs. W. A. Burnham and the N. K. Fairbank General Supply Co.; on finds., $293.—12,438—The Columbus Sewer Pipe Co. vs. John Nelson; on dflt., $358.

JUDGE HANECY—26,850—Lathren & Co., vs. Harry Landfield; on dedft., $341.—25,887—William D. Boyce vs. Edward G. Smith; same, $3,289.—26,415—Henry Geisshofer & Co. vs. Barnett Smith; same, $663.—26,416—Isaac Faliers & Sons Co., vs. Same; same, $9,727.—27,564—A. J. Uffenheimer & Co. vs. William Wangersheim; same, $318.—27,396—James D. Marshall vs. Frank Tierney; same, $526.—28,156—The J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Alice E. McDougall; same, $756.—28,182—Henry Lundbard vs. John W. Walker; same, $457.—20,337—National Commercial Bank of Albany, N. Y., vs. R. A. Wells; same, $3,669.—27,848—Samuel Brigham & Sons vs. Harry H. Latham; same, $288. — 27,158 — J. W. Butler Paper Co. vs. George T. Halia; same, $678.—27,397—George Tod Ford vs. T. J. Bladera; same.—$51.—27,796—Addison Macullar, Charles W. Parker, James L. Wesson, Ira B. Fenton, and Hatherly Foster vs. Robert McKnight; same.—$2,168—28,322—Harriet M. Beers vs. Anna Clark; same.—$232.—27,731—Haynes Bros. vs. Washington L. Colgrove, same.—$225.—27,933—Albert Gohr vs. Wilhelm Gohr; same.—$277.—27,769—John Egan, Frank V. Phœnix, and John A. Hemmitt vs. Henry J. Henry, C. George, Frank Walley, and Arthur Hankermeyer, same, $1,721.

Circuit Court—Decrees.

JUDGE HANECY—130,796—Protestant Episcopal Church Home for Old Ladies vs. Evans; dec.—9,457—Frank Kotal Jr. et al. vs. Frank Kotal Sr. et al; dec. part. brk.—939—Myrtilla Wilkins vs. George Smith et al., final dec.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE HANECY—(Room 417)—Emergency business.

JUDGE SEARS—(Room 425)—Emergency business.

JUDGE SCALES—(County Court)—No announcement.

SAMPLE OF LONG WOOL FROM KANSAS

Hosick & Co. Speak of the Influence of Tariff Legislation.

H. M. Hosick & Co., No. 193 Michigan street, are exhibiting what is believed to be the longest sample of wool ever brought to Chicago. It was received in a carload of wool shipped from a branch house in Atchison, Kas., and nothing is known of its history. It is of the grade known to the trade as "quarter blood combing," and is of 22 inches minimum and 32 inches maximum length. An employé of the firm, who has handled wool for twenty-five years, never before saw a specimen over twenty-one inches in length, and that was the product of a sheep raised in Canada. The sample now on exhibition is believed to have been grown in Missouri and an effort is being made to trace its history. There was nothing in the wool line at the World's Fair that could compare with the specimen that is now attracting the attention of every passer along Michigan street. Of the new tariff bill H. M. Hosick & Co. say that before its passage Chicago was flooded with wool-buyers. They were sizing up stocks and were prepared to buy everything in sight in case free wool should be defeated. Now they have entirely disappeared and wool is a drug on the market. It is thought free wool will not hurt the domestic combing wools of Illinois and Indiana, but the fine wools of Utah, Idaho, and the Western States are sure to decline in price. Australian wool, which the McKinley tariff ruled out, will now come in freely, but it is the opinion of dealers that it will require at least two years for the manufacturers to determine to what extent it can be profitably used in place of the domestic product.

Veterans Denounce Political Schemers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Aug. 23.—The ninth annual encampment of the Union Veterans' Union adjourned today after passing a resolution condemning any administration which "seeks to make political capital by practicing economy in the sole direction of discharging old soldiers and suspending unjustly enfeebled pensioners." An amendment to this resolution calls the attention of the public printer to thirteen comrades of the U. V. U. who have recently been removed. A resolution was also passed asking Congress to provide penalties for the violation of law providing preference for Union veterans for appointment to office under the government.

Meeting of Mirror-Makers.

A meeting of the National Mirror Manufacturers' Association was held in the Palmer House yesterday afternoon. Members were present from Chicago, New York, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit, Rockford, and Grand Haven, Mich. The session was occupied with a discussion of the rates for the trade next season and a committee was appointed to confer with furnitrue houses of the country to come to an agreement and report at the next meeting in New York.

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BEARS WIN A POINT.

CORN BREAKS ON TAME COUNTRY BUYING AND WHEAT DROOPS.

Corn Opens Strong on Continued Drought News and in Sympathy with Wheat—Support from Country Speculators Withheld Later and Local Professionals Given a Chance to Lower the Price—Wheat Firmer Early with Foreign Advices Bullish.

Local professionals who have all along been fighting the bullish sentiment relative to corn abroad in the land had an opportunity to take a light fall out of prices yesterday. They have not forgotten the hard drubbing administered recently by the country speculator. Yesterday the country speculator who has unlimited friendliness to corn because the sun and rain had conspired against it was either tired out or napping, while the bears here had been waiting for just that thing to happen. The weakness of the day before and the betrayal of a falling off of interest in the country gave the local talent added courage. They were a trifle afraid to venture Wednesday, fearing that a temporary lowering of the price might mean another influx of buying orders from the outside which would send values up in a troublesome way. The selling was begun innocently enough by the bears, and many of the scalpers took in money at the strong and higher opening on stuff they had bought the previous day ⅝@⅞c lower. The early strength was due to the reports of generally dry weather, but short sellers wink now days when they hear such news. They have grown accustomed to it. The *Price Current* admitted that the crop might be only 1,500,000 bu, and in Minnesota low lands frosts were mentioned as possible. However, this did not create much enthusiasm on the buying side, and it did not take heavy offerings to enable the local crowd to establish its bearish sentiment. The trade of the entire session was moderate. The range was narrow and the declines small, but the significant fact was the slow support, with what little news there was improperly bullish. The arrivals were larger than the estimate by 50 cars at 340 cars, and 240 cars are expected today. This may have scared outside bull speculators a trifle. Some splendid samples of the new crop in Kansas were shown. Exports were small at 42,510 bu and withdrawals were larger locally at 155,607 bu. Receipts at Western primary points were 928,800 bu; shipments, 558,007 bu.

As it was with corn so it was with wheat in being a satisfactory market for scalpers early. Prices opened ½@⅝c higher on stronger cables, and traders had a long time to take a line of wheat sold and made some money. The selling at the start was not extensive to offset the effect of news that came in telling of continued hot weather in Europe, followed by rains good for bulk. The market received an impetus that took prices up ⅝@1c above Wednesday's close. However, it was soon learned that the foreigners at New York apparently discredited the foreign news, for they were selling suspiciously. It turned out that they were selling here, too. The trade generally turned its attention to the figures from Gotham and followed them in the git to the taking away of the advance. A steadying influence was to be found in some gratifying sales of cash stuff for export. William Dunn worked 46,000 bu of No. 2 spring ⅛¼c over the September. Boyden was clearing out a lot of over 50,000 bu for the same purpose. This talk did not hold long, for there were bearish influences to be considered. The *Price Current* came in with an estimated crop of 500,000,000 bu considerably in excess of the government's latest figures. Receipts at primary points aggregated 1,000,000 bu. Duluth and Minneapolis had 824 cars against 170 cars the same day last year, and Chicago had 404 cars, compared with 88 cars last year. The buyers took in their sails, the sellers spread a lot of canvas, and prices went down. Another let go a considerable quantity of the December. Closing quotations ruled easier for the continental markets. Latest prices were only a shade over the lowest for the day. New York reported 300,000 bushels sold for export. The export clearances, wheat and flour, were 268,000 bu.

Fair Advance in Provisions.

Provisions ruled stronger and closed at the highest prices of the day, with net gains of 7½@12½c. Hog products were unsettled by reason of the offerings being a trifle meager. There were some heavy efforts to bear the market on the part of brokers, and it was thought they represented Armour. Cables and consigning orders came in, and a disposition on the part of packers to cover their shorts constituted the reasons for the advance. The run of hogs was again light, and the few that were received were mostly too small to warrant the present level of provision values. The January product was the most popular purchase, especially among the packers. Commercial markets were strongest with the demand light, and Liverpool was steady. January pork closed at $13.75, lard at $7.70, and ribs at $7.07½.

In case Bartlett-Frazier continued to be good buyers. Speculative trading was good and more than ordinary attention was attracted. The early prices ruled higher, but declined later, showing a leak of nine points. The close was steady on firm feeling was in sympathy with the break in corn. Elevator people were buying September and selling May. Some of the selling of September was credited to New York operators, who purchased 250,000 bu May. Receipts were 307 cars and the estimate for today was 315 cars. Withdrawals from store were 128,894 bu. August cleared 30¾@31⅛c and closed at 30¼c or ¼c lower. September opened at 31c, ranged at 30⅝@31⅛c, resting at 30⅝c. May opened at 33⅝c, ranged at 33⅝@33¾c, resting at 33¾c. October ranged at 31⅞c, ranged at 31⅞@32c, resting at 31¾c.

The demand for rye was not so good yesterday. The market was in sympathy with the weakness in wheat. Speculative trading was more active and prices were. ½@⅝c easier. Cash values suffered little change. A small quantity of No. 2 sold at 48¾c. No. 3 sold at 46c. Little was doing in futures. September was offered at 49¼c. Bids were 49c. December sold at 51¼c. The last bid was 51c, 1¼c lower than the previous day's prices.

Increased offerings made the barley market easier. Considerable new stuff was offered. Buyers did not take hold freely and the closing was dull, with prices ½@1c lower, and some consignments unsold. Cash sales were slow. No. 2 spring sold at 53¾c, being ¼c lower. September was offered at 53¼c, with 53c bid.

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The flax market was firm and prices advanced. The trading was narrow, however. The offerings were small and buyers needed it to the extent of paying what was asked. The advance covered both cash and futures. Arrivals were 288,500 bu, smaller and the cash put was only 11,000 bu. There were small offerings of Southwestern No. 1 and sales were made at $1.24. Northwestern opened at $1.24½, advanced to $1.25¾, and at this price nearly all the business was done. The closing was 1½c above the previous day's prices. Trading in futures was light. September closed at $1.26, an advance of 2c. October was firm at $1.20¾, being 1½c advance. A little December was sold at $1.28¼, another advance of 1½c.

Clover continued weak. October delivery ranged at $5.30@5.35. A small quantity of new cash seed was quoted at $9.00@9.35. Low grades were quoted at $8.50.

Gossip Caught on 'Change.

As a further evidence of the fact that lower grades of wheat are being used to an enormous extent for feed the spread between No. 2 and No. 3 wheat narrowed by ½c. Milmine-Bodman were heavy buyers of No. 3. A. C. Buell received a letter from Carrollton, Ill., saying that farmers were feeding wheat freely and were realizing 85c per bu on it in the shape of stock.

Expressions of regret were heard all over the floor relative to the reported suicide of A. S. Tucker. About the first intimation that anything was wrong appeared when he was posted at 12 o'clock as having failed to pay his debit balance at the clearing house.

The *Price Current's* crop summary said: "No new developments concerning the corn crop. Rains have done something in arresting injury to late portion of crop. Production will likely not exceed 1,500,000,000 bu nor be under 1,500,000,000 bu. Wheat feeding operations manifestly extending. Late information as to spring wheat indicates that the total crop may possibly reach 1,000,000,000 bu. Week's packing was 270,000 hogs against 210,000 last year."

Bartlett-Frazier had the following from Europe: "Liverpool—Wheat firm, with upward tendency; trade quiet; prospects for bulk of English crop larger than last year, but quality reported unsatisfactory. London—Crop will be later than usual coming to market; harvesting progressing very slowly; weather very changeable. Paris—French crop expected to be over an average, but quality of crop reported poorer than last year. Berlin—Rye crop ascertained to be an average; wheat crop will be small and inferior in quality, owing to bad weather. Hamburg—Wheat crop reported much damaged by rain; quality of crop unsatisfactory; our market would be likely to respond quickly to any improvement on your side. Rotterdam—German wheat crop reported much damaged."

The last wet harvest in Europe was in 1879, when wheat sold from 88c to $1.05¾ in September to $1.20 in October, $1.21¾ in November, and $1.23¼ in December. The foreign wheat was all mildewed, and Europe bought 100,000,000 bu that fall. The United States raised that year the largest crop on record up to that time, or 448,000,000 bu.

Watseka, Ill., writes Lamson Bros. that all the bottom lands on all the rivers will have big crops of corn. Men from the Wabash bottoms report four or five big cars on every stalk. Plenty of our farmers are buying shoats and lambs from Iowa and Nebraska and feeding wheat, which they soak with water and feed to the hogs. One day lately corn sold here at 54c and wheat at the same time for 47c.

The *Price Current* reports the packing of the West for the week at 270,000 hogs, against 210,000 for the corresponding week last year, and 170,000 for the corresponding week in 1892. The total packing since March 1 is reported at 6,475,000 hogs, against 4,760,000 to date last year.

The first consignment of new clover came on the market yesterday, comprising small lots of good, but not choice, seed, and sales made at $9.35@9.50 per 100 lbs.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 450 cars; corn, 240 cars; oats, 315 cars; hogs, 19,000.

In the Sample Crowd.

Early, winter wheat was stronger, but closed weaker in sympathy with futures. Spring wheat was in some demand and firmer early, but eased off 1c. Corn was in fair demand, with offerings small. Sample oats were in good request, strong early, and weak at the close. Provisions were moderately active and firmer.

Quotations follow:

Winter wheat—In store and to go to store—No. 2 red, 54¼@55c; No. 3 red, 52@53c; No. 2 hard, 53¼@54c; No. 3 hard, 52c.

On track—No. 3 red, 52¾@53c; No. 2 red, 55c; No. 2 hard, 54¼c.

Free on board and switched and delivered—No grade red, 49c; No. 4 red, 45c; No. 3 red, 52½@53½c.

Spring wheat—In store and to go to store—No. 2 spring, ½c over September price.

Corn—In store and to go to store—No. 2, 54¼@54¾c; No. 2 yellow, 55@55¾c; No. 2 white, 55¾@55½c; No. 3 yellow, 54¾c.

On track—No. 2, 55@55¼c; No. 2 white, 56@56¼c.

Free on board and switched—No grade, 52c; No. 4, 54c; No. 3, 54½@55¾c; No. 3 yellow, 56¼c; No. 2 white, 55¼@56c; No. 3 white, 54¾c.

Billed through—No. 2, 53c; No. 2 yellow, 53½@54c.

Oats—In store and to go to store—No. 3 white, 33¼@34c; No. 2, 30¾@31¼c; No. 2 white, 34@34½c.

On track—No grade, 27c; No. 3, 33¼@34c; No. 2 white, 34@34½c.

Free on board and switched—No grade, 28@29c; No. 3, 29@31c; No. 3 white, 33@33½c; No. 2, 31¼@33½c; No. 2 white, 34¼@34¾c.

Country point—No. 2, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31¼@32¼c.

Billed through—No. 3, 32c; No. 3 white, 32¾@33¼c; No. 2, 32¾c; No. 2 white, 33@33½c.

Mess pork—500 bbl at $13.55, 75 brls at $13.60. Family pork—100 brls, at $14.00. Lard—250 tcs at $7.70, 360,000 lbs loose at $7.37½, 50,000 lbs do at $7.40. Green hams—250,000 lbs, ay 11c. Sugar cured shoulders—12,500 lbs, New York cut, av 10@12lbs, at 6c. Green picnic hams—37,500 lbs, av 7½@ 7¾c. Sweet pickled hams—80 tcs, av 11 lbs, on p. t. 75 tcs do, av 11 lbs, at 7½c. 50 tcs do, first week in September, at 10¾c. Short rib sides—25,000 lbs, av 45 lbs, on p. t. 137,500 lbs, av 50 lbs, at $7.35. Extra short clear sides—25,000 lbs, on p. t. Sales, 50 brls mess pork, on a basis of Dry salted bellies—50,000 lbs clear, av 14@16 lbs, at 8c.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

WHEAT.	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	Closed Aug. 24, 1893.
		Opening.	Closing.		
Aug....	55¾	55¾	54¾	54¾	59¼
Sept....	54¾	54⅝@55¾	54⅝	54⅝	60¾
Dec....	57¾	57⅝@58⅜	57⅝	57⅝	67¾
CORN.					
Aug....	54¾	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	36¾
Sept....	54⅜	53⅜@54⅜	53⅜	53⅜	36¾
May....	57	52⅝@53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	40
OATS.					
Aug....	30¾	30⅜@31⅛	30⅜	30⅜	23
Sept....	30¾	30⅜@31⅛	30⅜	30⅜	23
May....	35½	35⅛@35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	29
MESS PORK					
Sept....	13.50	13.35@13.50	13.35	13.60	12.90
Jan....	13.87½	13.67½@13.75	13.75	13.75	12.35
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
Sept....	7.62½	7.67½@ 7.77	7.70	7.70	8.10
Jan....	7.62½	7.62½@ 7.70	7.70	7.70	7.87½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.					
Sept....	7.37½	7.32½@ 7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	8.05
Jan....	7.00	7.05 @ 7.07½	7.07½	7.07½	7.75

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Wednesday by carloads:

ARTICLES.	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat	350	128	13	491
Spring wheat	211	13	6	230
Corn	201	101	2	307
Oats	6	14		21
Barley				
Totals	774	259	22	1,055

Inspected out: 121,632 bu wheat, 155,907 bu corn, and 128,864 bu oats.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening and the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Flour, brls	17,275	14,447	20,953	16,054
Wheat, bu	184,400	79,231	207,500	54,732
Corn, bu	170,040	313,816	44,167	313,451
Oats, bu	390,963	380,193	125,847	204,146
Rye, bu	3,500	7,033		3,000
Barley, bu	27,350		18,542	1,947
T. seed, lbs	58,350	361,700	169,022	136,718
C. seed, lbs	15,500	165,747	7,411	51,997
Oth. s'd, lbs		100	203,200	56,260
F. seed, bu	72,050	10,500	9,480	51,588
B. corn, lbs	90,000		35,000	33,607
Cheese, lbs	126,717	102,066	141,666	166,805
Butter, lbs	245,462	167,300	295,629	166,197
Hides, lbs	328,605	261,430	427,200	311,730
Wool, lbs	702,604	8 676	545,577	53,260

A fair demand prevailed for vessels, but offerings were light. Rates to Buffalo were quotable at 1c for corn and 2c for wheat, and 1½c for small lots by line boats. Oats to Port Huron taken at 1c and wheat to Kingston at 2¼c. Charters were made for 46,000 bu wheat and 60,000 bu oats.

SOUTH WATER STREET PRODUCE.

Fancy Green Fruits Sell Well—Ordinary Grades Slow—Butter and Eggs Steady.

Prices for the ordinary grades of apples have been well maintained. All common grades of fruits are inclined to be slow. The laboring classes, the great consumers of ordinary stocks, are foregoing the small luxuries which they enjoyed last season. Good sales of Michigan peaches are reported, though the market is well supplied. California peaches are heavy and prices have greatly declined. The poultry market is good for springs, but other lines were dull. Potatoes are steady. Butter is steady. The market on extras was firmly maintained at Wednesday's advance, but there was a weakening of some movement of firsts. Eggs were steady. Cheese was slow and dull.

Among the sales of butter reported were the following: Creameries—51, 50, 22, 35, and 15 tubs extras at 23½c; 26, 20, 20, 10, 12, and 15 tubs do at 23c; 25 tubs firsts at 22½c; tubs at 22c; 40 tubs at 21c; 11 tubs at 20c; 20 tubs seconds at 18c; 17 tubs dairies at 21½c. June creameries—25 tubs at 19½c; 300 tubs at 20c; 20 tubs at 21c; 160 tubs at 21¾c. Dairies—15 tubs seconds at 14c; 25 and 28 tubs do, 13½c. Ladles—7 and 10 tubs at 13c; 8 tubs at 12½c. Packing stock—13, 23, and 50 tubs at 12c; 10 tubs packers at 11c; 20 tubs, little better than packing stock, at 12½c.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra, separator, 23c; firsts, 21@22½c; seconds, 17@19c; thirds, 13½@16c; June, 19@21c. Dairies—Fancy (Cooley's), 20c; firsts, 16@18c; seconds, 13@15c; packing stock, 12c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 15c per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; best dairy grades, 11c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

BERRIES—Blackberries, $1.40@1.80 per 16-qt case; blueberries, $1.15@1.30 per 16-qt case.

CALIFORNIA GREEN FRUITS—Oranges, $3.50@5.00 per box; plums, $1.05@1.20 per 20-lb box; pears, Bartletts, $1.70@1.80 per 40-lb box; grapes, Tokays, $2.50@2.80 per half case; Muscats, $1.50@1.75; peaches, 75c@1.00 per 20-lb box.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream, cheddars, 8½@8¾c per lb; twins, 9c; Young Americas, 9¼@10c; slightly skimmed, 7½c; Swiss cheese, new, 9@9½c; brick cheese, new, 8@8½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, 11c; blackberries, 7@8c; raspberries, 20@24c. California dried fruits—Raisins, loose, 2 lb per box; loose, 1½@4½c per lb; prunes, 4@8¾c, according to size; apricots, 10@12c.

EGGS—Fresh candled stock, 14½@14½c per doz. Green Fruits—Lemons, good to choice, $1.25@2.00 per brl; fancy dozens and assticans, $2.50@3.00 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 40@75c; good to choice, $1.00@1.25; grapes, Concords, 10@35c per 10-lb basket; Michigan peaches, 15@35c per 1-5 bu basket; pears, 25@30c per 1-5 bu basket; watermelons, $75.00@100.00 per car; muskmelons, gems, 20@30c per ½-bu basket.

HAY—Receipts, 87 tons; shipments, 73 tons. The demand was light and offerings were large The market was dull and weak. Sales were: On track—No. 1 timothy, 1 car at $10.50, 3 cars at $10.75, 6 cars at $11.00; but nor be under 1,500,000,000 bu. Wheat feeding operations manifestly extending. Late information as to spring wheat indicates that the total crop may possibly reach 1,000,000,000 bu. Week's packing was 270,000 hogs against 210,000 last year."

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Billed through—No. 2, 53c; No. 2 yellow, 53½@54c.

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BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 15c per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; best dairy grades, 11c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

BERRIES—Blackberries, $1.40@1.80 per 16-qt case; blueberries, $1.15@1.30 per 16-qt case.

CALIFORNIA GREEN FRUITS—Oranges, $3.50@5.00 per box; plums, $1.05@1.20 per 20-lb box; pears, Bartletts, $1.70@1.80 per 40-lb box; grapes, Tokays, $2.50@2.80 per half case; Muscats, $1.50@1.75; peaches, 75c@1.00 per 20-lb box.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream, cheddars, 8½@8¾c per lb; twins, 9c; Young Americas, 9¼@10c; slightly skimmed, 7½c; Swiss cheese, new, 9@9½c; brick cheese, new, 8@8½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, 11c; blackberries, 7@8c; raspberries, 20@24c. California dried fruits—Raisins, loose, 2 lb per box; loose, 1½@4½c per lb; prunes, 4@8¾c, according to size; apricots, 10@12c.

EGGS—Fresh candled stock, 14½@14½c per doz. Green Fruits—Lemons, good to choice, $1.25@2.00 per brl; fancy dozens and assticans, $2.50@3.00 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 40@75c; good to choice, $1.00@1.25; grapes, Concords, 10@35c per 10-lb basket; Michigan peaches, 15@35c per 1-5 bu basket; pears, 25@30c per 1-5 bu basket; watermelons, $75.00@100.00 per car; muskmelons, gems, 20@30c per ½-bu basket.

HAY—Receipts, 87 tons; shipments, 73 tons. The demand was light and offerings were large The market was dull and weak. Sales were: On track—No. 1 timothy, 1 car at $10.50, 3 cars at $10.75, 6 cars at $11.00; but nor be under 1,500,000,000 bu. Wheat feeding operations manifestly extending. Late information as to spring wheat indicates that the total crop may possibly reach 1,000,000,000 bu. Week's packing was 270,000 hogs against 210,000 last year."

Bartlett-Frazier had the following from Europe: "Liverpool—Wheat firm, with upward tendency; trade quiet; prospects for bulk of English crop larger than last year, but quality reported unsatisfactory. London—Crop will be later than usual coming to market; harvesting progressing very slowly; weather very changeable. Paris—French crop expected to be over an average, but quality of crop reported poorer than last year. Berlin—Rye crop ascertained to be an average; wheat crop will be small and inferior in quality, owing to bad weather. Hamburg—Wheat crop reported much damaged by rain; quality of crop unsatisfactory; our market would be likely to respond quickly to any improvement on your side. Rotterdam—German wheat crop reported much damaged."

The last wet harvest in Europe was in 1879, when wheat sold from 88c to $1.05¾ in September to $1.20 in October, $1.21¾ in November, and $1.23¼ in December. The foreign wheat was all mildewed, and Europe bought 100,000,000 bu that fall. The United States raised that year the largest crop on record up to that time, or 448,000,000 bu.

Watseka, Ill., writes Lamson Bros. that all the bottom lands on all the rivers will have big crops of corn. Men from the Wabash bottoms report four or five big ears on every stalk. Plenty of our farmers are buying shoats and lambs from Iowa and Nebraska and feeding wheat, which they soak with water and feed to the hogs. One day lately corn sold here at 54c and wheat at the same time for 47c.

The *Price Current* reports the packing of the West for the week at 270,000 hogs, against 210,000 for the corresponding week last year, and 170,000 for the corresponding week in 1893. The total packing since March 1 is reported at 6,475,000 hogs, against 4,760,000 to date last year.

The first consignment of new clover came on the market yesterday, comprising small lots of good, but not choice, seed, and sales made at $9.35@9.50 per 100 lbs.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 450 cars; corn, 240 cars; oats, 315 cars; hogs, 19,000.

In the Sample Crowd.

Early, winter wheat was stronger, but closed weaker in sympathy with futures. Spring wheat was in some demand and firmer early, but eased off 1c. Corn was in fair demand, with offerings small. Sample oats were in good request, strong early, and weak at the close. Provisions were moderately active and firmer.

Quotations follow:

Winter wheat—In store and to go to store—No. 2 red, 54¼@55c; No. 3 red, 52@53c; No. 2 hard, 53¼@54c; No. 3 hard, 52c.

On track—No. 3 red, 52¾@53c; No. 2 red, 55c; No. 2 hard, 54¼c.

Free on board and switched and delivered—No grade red, 49c; No. 4 red, 45c; No. 3 red, 52½@53½c.

Spring wheat—In store and to go to store—No. 2 spring, ½c over September price.

Corn—In store and to go to store—No. 2, 54¼@54¾c; No. 2 yellow, 55@55¾c; No. 2 white, 55¾@55½c; No. 3 yellow, 54¾c.

On track—No. 2, 55@55¼c; No. 2 white, 56@56¼c.

Free on board and switched—No grade, 52c; No. 4, 54c; No. 3, 54½@55¾c; No. 3 yellow, 56¼c; No. 2 white, 55¼@56c; No. 3 white, 54¾c.

Billed through—No. 2, 53c; No. 2 yellow, 53½@54c.

Oats—In store and to go to store—No. 3 white, 33¼@34c; No. 2, 30¾@31¼c; No. 2 white, 34@34½c.

On track—No grade, 27c; No. 3, 33¼@34c; No. 2 white, 34@34½c.

Free on board and switched—No grade, 28@29c; No. 3, 29@31c; No. 3 white, 33@33½c; No. 2, 31¼@33½c; No. 2 white, 34¼@34¾c.

Country point—No. 2, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31¼@32¼c.

Billed through—No. 3, 32c; No. 3 white, 32¾@33¼c; No. 2, 32¾c; No. 2 white, 33@33½c.

Mess pork—500 brls at $13.55, 75 brls at $13.60. Family pork—100 brls, at $14.00. Lard—250 tcs at $7.70, 360,000 lbs loose at $7.37½, 50,000 lbs do at $7.40. Green hams—250,000 lbs, ay 11c. Sugar cured shoulders—12,500 lbs, New York cut, av 10@12lbs, at 6c. Green picnic hams—37,500 lbs, av 7½@ 7¾c. Sweet pickled hams—80 tcs, av 11 lbs, on p. t. 75 tcs do, av 11 lbs, at 7½c. 50 tcs do, first week in September, at 10¾c. Short rib sides—25,000 lbs, av 45 lbs, on p. t. 137,500 lbs, av 50 lbs, at $7.35. Extra short clear sides—25,000 lbs, on p. t. Sales, 50 brls mess pork, on a basis of Dry salted bellies—50,000 lbs clear, av 14@16 lbs, at 8c.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

| WHEAT. | Closed Wednesday. | Price range yesterday. | | Closed y

WAS DEAD IN HIS BED.

W. F. M'WHINNEY IS FOUND IN THE SARATOGA HOTEL.

He Had Registered as F. W. Palmer and It Is Believed He Took a Strong Narcotic to Relieve Pain and Did Not Recover—He Was an Insurance Agent—Man Kills Himself in the Black Maria—Suicide of Augustus S. Tucker—Other Matters of Local Interest.

W. F. McWhinney, an insurance agent who lived at No. 217 Forty-second street, registered at the Saratoga Hotel Wednesday afternoon as F. W. Palmer, Chicago. He was assigned to a room, and yesterday evening was found dead in his bed. A white foam, which had issued from his nose and mouth, leads the police to believe that he died from taking poison, although there was no bottle or other indication of a drug in the room. The only papers found on the dead man were two envelopes, one of which contained a letter and a scrap of paper on which were the imprints of writing which had been done on another sheet. The empty envelope was addressed to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McWhinney, No. 217 Forty-second street, bearing the Chicago postmark of June 4, and the other was addressed to McWhinney alone to his place of business, No. 3856 State street, and was posted Aug. 16. The letter was signed "Will" and the printed letterhead was Will H. Moore, mortgage loans and investments, No. 113 Adams street. The piece of paper on which a faint impression was traced had evidently been used as an undersheet. An attempt was made to read it with the assistance of a magnifying glass, but only the first few words could be made out. It was addressed to F. W. Palmer, city, but the contents of the letter were not legible. The body was removed to Roleston's undertaking establishment.

A. W. Crocker, a cousin of Mr. McWhinney, and who has lived with him for years, said last night he thought Mr. McWhinney's death was caused by an overdose of some strong narcotic. He said: "My cousin had no reason that I know of for committing suicide. He had lived here in comfortable circumstances for a number of years and had no business losses which would cause him to take his own life. He had been for a long time in the insurance business at Thirty-ninth and State streets. A few days ago he complained of the great pain caused by the grip, which he had had for some time. He took strong narcotics to offset it. His physician told him he should not leave the house, but Wednesday he went out on his own accord and we have not seen him since. I think he went to bed at the Saratoga Hotel after taking an unusually heavy dose of some strong medicine and did not survive."

As the "black maria," loaded with convicted prisoners from the West Side police courts, was on its way to the bridewell yesterday afternoon one of the passengers committed suicide. He was Theodore Therman, a swede, No. 737 West Erie street. He was arrested Wednesday evening for drunkenness and beating his wife. Yesterday morning he was sentenced to ten days in the bridewell by Justice Severson at the West Chicago avenue police court. It appeared at the trial that Thorman had been on a drunk for a fortnight and had during that time frequently beaten his wife, a frail woman of 25 years, and his three small children as well. When brought to the station he was on the verge of the delirium tremens and he was sentenced to the bridewell. In the afternoon the "black Maria" drove up to the West Chicago Avenue Station as usual. There were the usual quota of drunken men and women, white and black, together with vagrants of all ages and stages of degradation. Among the most wretched looking of the lot was Thorman. Blear-eyed and with haggard face he was bundled into the prison van. A stop was made at Desplaines Street Station, where more prisoners were taken into the black maria. Conductor Thomas O'Malley and Driver John Man, with their imprisoned passengers for the Maxwell Street Station, the last stop. They had gone about half way there when the uproar in the van ceased. The roystering, reckless men and women who had been singing and shouting became quiet. Then they began to call loudly loudly to Conductor O'Malley that Thorman was killing himself. The conductor looked inside, and there on the floor of the van lay Thorman writhing in agony. He had swallowed two ounces of carbolic acid. The driver whipped up the horses and in a few minutes they were at the Maxwell Street Station. By the time they arrived there, however, Thornan was unconscious, and in less than half an hour he was dead. An inquest will be held today.

Despondent over business reverses and the loss of his credit and future prospects, Augutus S. Tucker, a Board of Trade operator, killed himself in Washington Park yesterday morning by shooting a revolver ball through his brain. Herman Hultz, a park laborer, found the body at 10 o'clock. It was taken to Rolston's morgue on Lake avenue and soon identified by representatives of the family. Tucker was a native of Maine and 40 years of age. He had lived in Chicago since 1875 and was for some years connected with the shoe firm of Streeter Bros., but had been operating on the Board of Trade since 1882. He was always a conservative seller, and in handling more than 1,000 bushel lots, and was supposed to have accumulated a comfortable fortune. His recent ventures had been unsuccessful, and he found himself owing $950. "I lost money yesterday," he said to a friend Wednesday night. "This Board of Trade business is uncertain—we lose one day and make it up the next." He had worried over his losses until his mind was utterly unstrung; he knew his name would be bulletined as a temperary bankrupt, and so, kissing his wife good-by in the early morning, he left his home, No. 39 Bryant avenue, went straight to Washington Park, and ended his life.

TELLS OF THE MURDER OF YOUNG RYAN

Graphic Story of an Alleged Brutal Crime Told by a Witness.

The trial of Timothy Graham for the murder of George J. Ryan commenced in earnest yesterday with the opening arguments of counsel and the examination of the first witnesses for the State. Ryan was a small boy who was playing in front of Graham's house on Poplar avenue, near Thirty-first street, July 27, 1893. Graham, annoyed by the noise the boy was making, attacked him, and, the State claims, kicked him to death. The defense is that fatal injuries were caused by the boy being pushed by Graham from the top of the fence on which he was sitting, and that the defendant could not have foreseen that his act would have serious results. The first witness was Dr. Mitchell of the Coroner's office, who described the nature of the wounds on young Ryan's head and body. He said there was one wound half an inch square on the top of the head. The physician admitted the wound might have been produced by a fall, but did not believe it was produced in that manner or that the boy's head struck a nail in the sidewalk. Mrs. Mary Ryan, mother of the murdered boy, testified that she did not witness the assault upon him, but described the wounds and bruises on his neck and head. The defense did not cross-examine the witness. Henry O'Malley, in whose arms young Ryan died, told the story of the assault at great length. He said George Ryan, Tom Costello, Joseph Boyle, two boys named Jennings, himself, and two other boys, making a party of eight boys, ranging in age from 12 to 17 years, were standing on the corner near No. 768 Thirty-first street the evening of July 17, 1893. A boy drove past with a wagon in which was seated a colored man and Tom Costelo shouted to the boy in the wagon: "Where are you going with that black cloud?" All the boys laughed and Graham came out of his home, No. 768 Thirty-first street, and ordered the crowd away. "You're worse than a pack of wooden babies," said Graham, the witness went on. "Get out of here or I'll make it hot for you," he continued. Then he chased some of the boys to the end of the sidewalk in front of his house. They went over to a fence around a vacant lot and Ryan climbed up on the fence. The other boys ran when they saw Graham coming, but Ryan remained sitting on the fence. Grsham pulled him down and threw him on the sidewalk. Ryan fell on his face and hands and Graham jumped on the boy's back with both feet and stamped on him. Then he kicked him in the neck and behind the ear and about the body. Graham said: "Get up now and get out of here or I'll give it to you worse." Young Ryan staggered to his feet and started away, when Graham picked up a chair leg the Ryan boy had been carrying and threw it at him. The club struck Ryan on the head and bounded off into the street. "Then," continued the witness, "George approached me and at the corner fell into my arms. He cried out: 'O, my head.' Those were the last words he said. I carried him into a saloon and he died soon afterwards." Attorney Case put the witness through a sharp cross-examination. The attorney read from the witness' testimony before the Coroner's jury, in which he was alleged to have told a somewhat different story. O'Malley denied he had made the statements contained in the Coroner's report, which, in effect, set forth that O'Malley had seen little of the occurrence. Tom Higgins, another of the boys present at the time of the assault, was the last witness. His testimony was not materially different from that of O'Malley. The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock today.

AGED COUPLE ARE JOINED IN WEDLOCK.

Henry Budde and Sophie Urscheller Married and Happy.

Henry Budde, Mexican war veteran and farmer, of Niles Center, aged 78 years, and Sophie Urscheller, also of Niles Center, aged 64 years, were married yesterday forenoon at their temporary residence, No. 39 East Chicago avenue, by the Rev. Henry Wunder, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Evangelical Church. The wedding was an exceedingly quiet affair, at which none but a few personal friends was present, although the number of callers after the event had taken place was considerable. For a man so near four-score, the bridegroom is as hale and hearty as could be imagined. He is of medium height and sparely built, but quite brisk in his movements and ready of speech, though, as he does not speak English well, he had little to say yesterday to the numerous newspaper reporters and others who offered him their felicitations. The old man protests that in his present matrimonial venture he simply seeks a good housekeeper in his old age and has no romantic sentiment whatever, but as the newly wedded Mrs. Sophie Budde might be taken for much less than 64, and is comely and vigorous, it is just possible he protests a little too much. His sons, some of whom are well advanced in years, did not take kindly to the thought of being provided with a stepmother, and it must have required either unusual force of character or feelings unusually fervid on the part of the stout old wooer to win his way in spite of all opposition. After staying a short time in Chicago Mr. and Mrs. Budde will return to the farm at Niles Center, where, as has already been stated, Mr. Budde is the owner of considerable property.

REAL VICTIMS OF A GAMBLING DEN.

Mother and Babies Mocked by the Police and Gamblers Alike.

Jacob Krytzman is a tailor. A week ago Saturday he was going home with $34 he had just drawn as wages. He met a nice fellow who had a drink with him. They landed in Ald. Powers' gambling house at No. 170 Madison street. Thirty-four dollars does not go far in that place. Krytzman's babies went hungry last week. He lost his place in the shop of Herman Blisky. He could not pay the rent on his rooms at No. 89 Lull street. He and his wife with their babies and their traps were thrown into the street. Tuesday Mrs. Krytzman set out to try to get back some of her husband's money from the gamblers. She went to the gambling house. They ordered her out of there. She went to the Harrison Station. The Desk Sergeant listened to her wearily. He said he didn't see that he could do anything. Maybe she had better go to detectives' headquarters. So from gambling house to detective headquarters to gambling house the starving woman has been going ever since. The police know how to keep unpleasant cases of that sort on the move. Yesterday afternoon she made another attempt to beg a little money. She had a baby 2 years old in her arms, and another 4 years old trailed after her, clutching at her shabby dress. The woman and the babies were hungry. They managed to get into the gambling house. Ald. Powers' gladiator pushed the woman out into the street. A big, fat policeman and an immaculate barkeeper stood in the doorway and laughed as Mrs. Krytzman and her babies wandered hopelessly down the street.

BOND FILING THROWS NO LIGHT.

Universal Gas Backers Are as Much in the Dark as Before.

The filing of the bond and the acceptance of the Universal Gas ordinance by the company have not brought to light any additional facts as to who is back of the concern. The Hyde Park Mutual Fuel Gas company, which i generally accredited with owning the franchise, does not show its hand in the papers filed with the City Clerk Wednesday. The American Surety company, by Jesse Spalding, President, and James T. Bowen, resident Assistant Secretary, and Capt. James B. Clow are the sureties on the bond. Capt. Clow was seen yesterday, but declined to give the names of the men who are back of the company. It is stated on good authority that the Hyde Park company and the companies in what is called the gas trust are arranging a division of territory and that when this is completed the men back of the Universal will be made known.

Will of Burton C. Cook.

The will of Burton C. Cook was filed in the Probate Court yesterday by his executors, Henry T. Glover and Charles H. Lawrence. The estate is valued at $96,000, consisting of personal property of the value of $70,000 and real estate to the extent of $26,000. The heirs are the grandsons of the testator, George C. Lawrence and Charles H. Lawrence Jr. To a niece, Almira Moore, is bequeathed the homestead at Evanston, worth $20,000. To the testator's sisters, Mary Spicer and Sarah Moore are bequeathed two lots in Evanston. Mr. Cook's diamond and mineral specimens are left to his grandson, Charles H. Lawrence Jr., and his pictures to the two grandsons jointly.

Will of Philip E. Gunlock.

Letters of administration in the estate of Philip E. Gunlock were granted in the Probate Court yesterday to the widow, Nettie F. Gunlock. The estate is valued at $26,000, of which $25,000 was in real estate. Mr. Gunlock lived at No. 1183 Washington boulevard. He died a week ago under peculiar circumstances, his wife claiming it was caused by careless treatment on the part of the police who arrested him two days before his death.

Picnic of Sons of St. George.

The annual picnic of the Sons of St. George was held yesterday at Crelins Park, La Porte, Ind. Four thousand people were present. Among the number were the officers of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Thieves Steel Twenty-five Bathing Suits.

Thieves broke into Bach's Natatorium, Sixty-third street near Wallace street, Wednesday night and stole twenty-five bathing suits.

Items.

The electric fountain in Lincoln Park will play at 8 o'clock this evening.

Judge Brown at the insane court yesterday committed to the Elgin Asylum Arthur S. Atkins, a brother-in-law of Election Commissioner Gus Hutchins.

Prof. Dan Protheroe of Scranton, Pa., gave a concert last night at the Hebron Welsh Presbyterian Church under the patronage of the Madoc Lodge of Ivorites.

Robert Shimmick, an 11-year-old son of John Shimmick, No. 999 James avenue, was drowned in the south branch of the river at Robey street yesterday while bathing.

Dr. James B. Herrick and family, No. 751 Warren avenue, who have been abroad for the last six months, will sail Saturday, Aug. 25, from South Hamoden on the steamer Paris.

According to decisions rendered yesterday by Judges Haney and Sears the judgments of preferred creditors are open to subsequent attacks of attaching creditors in a court of law instead of chancery.

To test the gas pipes in the Columbia flat, No. 361 North State street, the janitor unscrewed the tip and applied a match. When he came to his senses at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital he was told his burns would keep him there a couple of weeks.

H. H. Tonakyan is said to have offered to the New York Park Board "the building built by Persia in Chicago." World's Fair officials here have no knowledge of any "building" built by Persia at the Fair.

William Richards was given a testimonial last evening at the First Congregational Church, Evanston. Mr. Richards will leave early in September for London, where he will complete his musical education at the Royal Academy.

Members of the signal service corps, First Regiment Illinois National Guard, gave an informal dinner at the Wellington last night. The occasion was one of congratulation and reunion after the service in the recent strikes. Sergt. Fred H. Hart, commanding, presided at the dinner. Covers were laid for twenty.

CANAL IN THE MIDWAY

WORK PROGRESSING ON THE WATERWAY IN JACKSON PARK.

Idea of Making a Connection with the Drainage Canal Appears to Be the Work of Imagination—Drainage Board Trustees and Park Commissioners Have Not Considered the Scheme—Insuperable Objections in the Way—Would Require Too Great Expenditure.

Work on the canal to connect the waterways of Jackson and Washington Parks is far enough along to make a good showing. It has been under way only a short time, but is being pushed forward with a rapidity that insures its completion before snow flies. The work is being done eastward from Cottage Grove avenue and the diggers are now nearly to the spot where the Ferris Wheel stood. However, the plans of the Commissioners will not be fully carried out this year. The driveways, walks, and planting spaces on either side of the canal will be finished, leaving only as much of a depression for the waterway as results from the excavation of enough earth to grade the roads, walks, and spaces—a canal 100 feet wide of an average depth of three feet. Provision has been made for bridges at Cottage Grove avenue, Madison avenue, Woodlawn avenue, Ellis avenue, and Stony Island avenue. The outside driveways are each forty feet wide; then comes a space for sod and trees, twenty feet wide, then a sidewalk fifteen feet wide, another driveway of forty feet, a planting space thirty feet wide, another walk of twenty feet in width, and finally a strip of grass along the edge of the water fifteen feet wide. The board has been assured by the Illinois Central railroad company that it will not raise any objections to the crossing of its right of way. In fact a force of men was engaged on the roads and sidewalks under the tracks yesterday. Work on the driveway south of the canal is well along.

This year's work will leave the canal three feet deep. The lakes of Washington Park, however, are seven feet higher than Lake Michigan's level. The water will be let in from Jackson Park this fall, probably as far as Cottage Grove avenue. Connection cannot be made with the Washington Park lakes, as the water there would all run out. A system of locks will have to be planned to meet this difficulty. When this is done the canal will probably be deepened.

For this improvement the board has arranged to collect about $200,000. For the work this year the contractors will use 50,000 yards of black dirt, 8,000 yards of stone, and 5,000 yards of gravel.

That Drainage Canal Connection.

But the talk about extending the Midway Plaisance canal to a connection with the drainage canal seems to emanate entirely from some vivid imagination. So, at least, say officials of both the Drainage and South Park Boards. They are utterly ignorant of any such move beyond what has been printed in certain newspapers. President Wenter of the Drainage Board said yesterday that no proposition of the kind had ever been mentioned to the board and he did not believe there was anything in it worthy of consideration, especially at this time. E. G. Shumway, Secretary of the South Park Board, was sure the subject had never been discussed by any of the Commissioners, either collectively or individually, officially or otherwise.

Therefore it appears that the whole discussion is based solely upon speculation of what could be done in the way of supplying the drainage canal with a South Side "feeder" from Lake Michigan when it becomes necessary to have more water in the channel than can be taken through the river. And it will be several years before a feeder is needed.

There are manifold obstacles standing in the way of carrying out so big a work. To begin with the cost would be more than the Drainage Board could stand, and the South Park Board has no money and no means of raising money to expend in that direction.

Mr. Shumway said yesterday he knew very well the property-owners out of whose pockets would have to come a large proportion of the funds to extend these connecting links between the two park systems and make a feeder to the Drainage Canal would raise an objection, and if necessary they would carry their objection into the courts. He also said that, except by an act of the Legislature granting them permission, neither the Park Commission nor the Drainage Board could undertake to cut such a waterway as proposed through the parks.

Legal Difficulty.

The first difficulty arising is a legal one, which it is not at all likely the Drainage Board would care to undertake to overcome. The plaisance is wide enough to make a canal and leave strips on the sides for walks and drives, but when such a canal strikes Garfield boulevard the conditions are different. Simply for pleasure purposes it would be possible to build a canal there 100 feet wide at the top, but then it would be necessary to put down granite walks and paved driveways, all of which would add immensely to the general expense. If, on the other hand, it is the desire to have a canal wide enough and deep enough for commercial purposes, then it will be necessary to cut the sides sloping. The width at the top would have to be at least 200 feet. This would destroy the boulevard completely. Neither the South Park Commissioners, the Drainage Board, nor anybody else has the authority to convert the boulevard into a waterway. They must go to the Legislature and get the authority from that body. The proposed improvement would likely be offensive to the people who must pay the taxes. They are not going to allow it to be done. Their opposition would make itself felt in the Legislature.

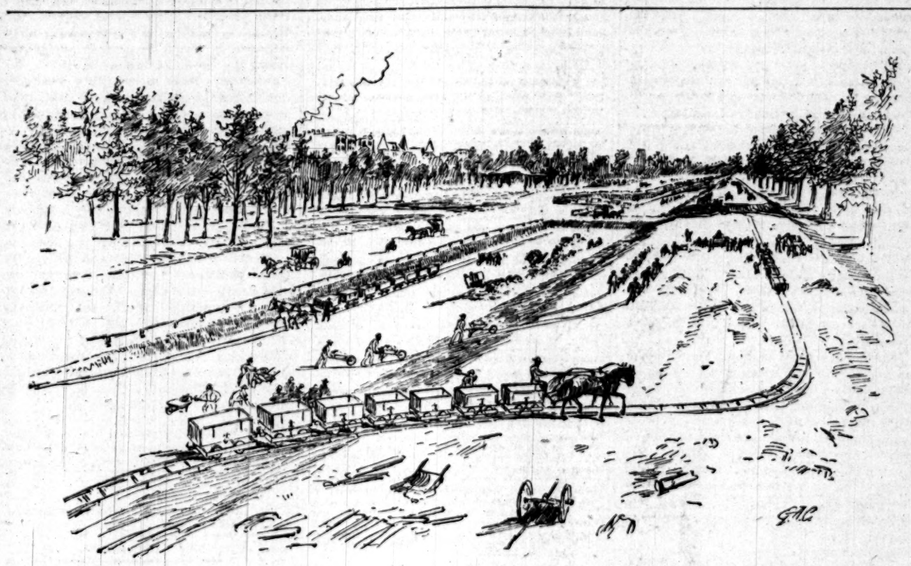
Then at the outset there would surely be an embarrassing dispute as to the uses to which such a waterway should be put. James W. Ellsworth speaks of it eloquently as a pretty body of water flowing along through one of the most beautiful portions of the city and serving incidentally as a feeder to the Drainage Canal. But Mr. Ellsworth's ideas do not fully meet those of others, especially of Mr. Cooley, who wants a commercial canal, and therefore wants more width than a mere pleasure lagoon would afford. Furthermore, he says the Drainage Board would not be inclined to pay for constructing a feeder unless it was of sufficient width and depth to admit of the passage of ships, and the people certainly don't want that.

Then comes the bridge question, which of itself is a matter of considerable importance, and would necessitate the expenditure of millions of dollars whether the feeder is simply "a pretty body of water flowing along," or is big enough for the passage of vessels. In the one instance the bridges, of course, would be stationary and in the other swinging. If the board creates the necessity for these bridges it will have to build them, and it hasn't the money, as President Wenter says, to do it with. Another obstacle would be met with in crossing the old canal, which lies south of the right of way of the new drainage canal.

Commercial Feeder an Impossibility.

As a commercial feeder therefore is an impossibility, and as the capacity of a pleasure lagoon would be limited to about 100,000 cubic feet of water a minute what could the board gain from an investment of that kind? One hundred thousand cubic feet per minute would not meet the requirements. The situation in so far as the drainage canal is concerned is this: Its capacity south of the Summit is 600,000 cubic feet a minute, but according to the estimates this capacity will not be required until the city has a population of 3,000,000. North, or east of the Summit, its capacity is 300,000 cubic feet per minute, a volume believed to be sufficient for all purposes until the population has nearly doubled, and which for the most part will be supplied by the South Branch of the Chicago River after it has been widened and deepened, as will have to be done. At a flow of the current not to exceed one mile and a half an hour, which marine men say is as much as water traffic will stand, the river volume is estimated at 200,000 cubic feet per minute. In order to get the other 100,000 feet needed the board will have to come to an enlargement of the river. To do that it will be necessary to condemn lands, dock privileges, and buildings for the purpose of procuring width as well as depth. Nobody knows what all this is going to cost. It is known, however, that the Drainage Board has only about enough money in sight to complete the main channel. It will have to ascertain whether the people are willing to give them enough to go ahead improving the river.

It is useless therefore to talk now about taking up side issues; Mr. Wenter declares they are not going into the feeder question, chiefly because every bit of the board's time is being taken up by the work now in hand. "We are not obliged," he said, "to take up the question of feeders until the city has a population of 3,000,000 and other requirements have been complied with. When that time comes some arrangements will undoubtedly be made. But there is nothing in this Midway and Garfield boulevard scheme so far as we are concerned."



WORKING ON THE NEW CANAL OR LAGOON IN THE MIDWAY.

CONTRACTORS ON SECTION E RESUME.

Extremely Favorable Bids Received for Excavating Work on Section 15.

The Drainage Trustees are in receipt of a letter from Streeter & Kenefick, contractors for Sections E and F of the work, informing them they would at once resume work on Section E, which was abandoned over a month ago on account of the character of excavation. The board refused to make any better price. When the firm found that it could get no more favorable terms it concluded to go on with its work.

Wright, Meeysenberg, Sinclair & Carry's bid of $477,000 for the work on Section 15, which was the lowest of thirty-five opened for that work, is considered an extremely favorable one by the trustees. It is nearly all rock work. The successful bidder must start work by Sept. 15. The letting of the work in Section 15 is the last excavation contract of the gigantic undertaking. Only one other contract of note is to be let—that for instating the controlling station at the west end of the work, where the volume of water discharged will be controlled by a system of dams and locks.

The Western Society of Civil Engineers of this city will give an excursion for inspection of the Drainage Canal work in September.

Carpenter Goes to Court.

Application was made to Judge Haney yesterday in the litigation between the carpenters' trades unions for a rule on the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to show cause why certain officers have violated an injunction issued by the Circuit Court. The application was made on the affidavit of James Philip, a member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, the complainants in the fight. Philip says Aug. 16 he was approached by a walking delegate named H. Martin of the United Brotherhood at a building on which he was working at Forty-ninth street and Calumet avenue. This individual informed him he must cease work. Philip refused and produced a copy of the injunction from his pocket, which he says was wholly ignored by Martin, who went to his employer and demanded his discharge. This request was complied with by the contractor, Thomas Guilfoyle and Philip had to seek another position. Judge Haney said he would take up the application for a rule tomorrow morning.

Perhaps Cudahy Was Right.

James Cudahy tried hard to whip two policemen yesterday afternoon at Forty-seventh street and Center avenue. Officers Nugent and Sullivan, in citizens' dress, met Cudahy. He did not know they were policemen, and when they said something to him about lounging about the corners he talked back. They got angry and put him under arrest and he refused to accompany them. When they insisted on his going a lively fight took place. Superiority of numbers finally won, and Cudahy, with a swollen head, was locked up.

Produce Men Seek Protection.

At a meeting of the Chicago Produce Exchange and Trade yesterday action was taken looking towards the inauguration of a movement to stop the practice of fraud upon shippers as perpetrated by confidence men representing themselves to be commission merchants. A committee to investigate the matter recommended that legislative action be taken as early as possible, claiming under existing laws conviction of the rascals is impossible. A vote of thanks was extended to THE TRIBUNE for exposing these frauds.

Street Singers in Paris.

A curious light has been thrown on the profits of streets singers in Paris by a wild lark in which some amateur vocalists indulged lately. Disguised in dilapidated clothes, one posing as an Arab, they made the tour of the Grand Boulevards, singing before the cafés, and in one day cleaned 131 francs ($24), to which they added another 62 francs ($12) the same night by taking in the Latin quarter. Their stock in trade was a Gascon song, which the public took for a native Arab air, and a sentimental French ballad.

Lake Shore Relaying Torn-Up Tracks.

Two tracks were relaid by the Lake Shore company yesterday on the Fifty-third street crossing. Two months ago, by Mayor Hopkins' orders, the crossing was destroyed and the rails torn up under police protection. The foreman in charge of the work yesterday said the track-laying was done under a permit from the Street Department, and refused to make farther explanation.

Have a "Hallelujah" Wedding.

A "hallelujah" wedding was celebrated last evening at the Evanston headquarters of the Salvation Army. The contracting parties were Lee Craig and Miss Hannah L. Johnson.

Order FALL GARMENTS this month and save 20 per cent. ELY & Co., Tailors, 185 Wabash-av.

TO SHOOT AT TARGETS

FALL RANGE COMPETITIONS TO FOLLOW ARMY MANEUVERS.

They Will Form an Interesting Series of Contests Between the Crack Shots, Beginning in September and Lasting Into October—New Army Rifle Is to Have a Thorough Test from Expert Marksmen—Capt. Baldwin Expresses Satisfaction at This Opportunity Offered.

When the present army maneuvers are done there will still be plenty of activity about Fort Sheridan. The fall target competitions on the Sheridan range early in September will not be completed till the middle of October. First the competition for the Department of the Missouri will begin on Sept. 12, and immediately after its completion, Oct. 4, the general army competition will begin and last until the 18th.

It will in many respects be the most interesting series of competitions held for a long while. While it is on there is to be an elaborate test of the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle, the high-power infantry arm which is shortly to be issued to all the troops. The War Department has ordered seventy of these weapons sent to Fort Sheridan along with 8,000 rounds of cartridges. Capt. Frank Baldwin, department inspector of small arms practice, has the first consignment on hand now. "It is a most fortunate chance," says Capt. Baldwin, "to give the new rifle a thorough test. It will not be a theoretical test either—we will be able to compare the new arm with the old Springfield in a regular field trial by the best shots in the army."

The new rifle is a pretty thing to look at; it is trimmer, lighter, and handsomer than the cumbersome old Springfield. In comparison it looks like a cadet musket. The piece has been often described; it is of 30 caliber, has a magazine that can be shut off and that holds five cartridges, and its breech is of the bolt-action type, which gives the piece a resemblance to the old Prussian needle gun. The cartridges are of steel, "bottle-necked," tremendously long and wicked looking, and filled with smokeless powder. The bullet is cased with an alloy of nickel, and the piece is sighted up to 2,000 yards.

A viciously business-like piece altogether. Some of the infantry officers do not like it. They say its breech mechanism is too full of springs and things, that its safety attachment is not what it ought to be, and the bolt breech action is no good, anyhow. "It may be all right," said an infantryman, looking at the sample rifle in Capt. Baldwin's tent, "but I think they'll have to hunt a long while yet before they find a piece that will beat the old Springfield."

Yesterday it was quiet in Camp Orrington Lunt and Camp Abraham Lincoln. Gen. Miles had issued no orders for the day, and, as a rule the troops lay in camp. Maj. Randolph, however, had his artillery battalion out on the plain for a flying drill during the afternoon. It was a sight worth seeing—sixteen guns with their accompanying caissons all on the jump together. But the drill had not been advertised and not over fifty people saw it. Maj. Randolph seized the opportunity while there was plenty of room to put his pieces through all the evolutions laid down for a battalion of artillery. A battalion drill of artillery, by the way, is rather a rare thing in the army and officers who witnessed that of yesterday praised the work much.

Capt. Birney, the ordnance expert from Washington who examined the ammunition after the Grand boulevard caisson explosion, was at Camp Abraham Lincoln yesterday looking into the causes of the second explosion. All army men are satisfied now that the explosions were caused by defective shrapnel fuses.

Today will be quiet also in the camps. There is nothing on the program except perhaps battalion drills of the infantry. Tomorrow there will be another battle, the chief sight of which will be a charge by the whole regiment of cavalry. Capt. Dodd's star troopers will also give an exhibition.

MILITARY BALL GIVEN AT EVANSTON.

Army Officers Honored by the Members of the Boat Club.

A grand reception and military ball was given last evening in honor of the officers of the United States army stationed at Evanston by the members of the Evanston Boat club. A number of informal parties and dinners have been given the officers by Evanston society since the opening of the campaign, but nothing heretofore that would approximate last evening's brilliant affair. The rooms of the club were handsomely decorated. On the east side of the ballroom, over the archway facing the lake, was perched a large American eagle, beneath which the National colors were hung, while still lower was a "rosette" formed of a rifle, a cutlass, and knapsack and belt. The promenades along the lake shore and Sheridan road were lighted by scores of Chinese and Japanese lanterns.

The guests were received by a committee consisting of C. B. Congdon, President of the club, and Messrs. W. H. Bartlett, H. A. Pearsons, Charles Jernegan, S. Frank Wilson, and M. M. Kirkman. The ballroom was in charge of John Hardin and John E. Wilder.

Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. N. A. Miles, Capt. and Mrs. Cheever, Capt. and Mrs. McGonnigle, and the following:

Lieut. Shipton,	Capt. Stafford,
Lieut. Harris,	Capt. Hare,
Lieut. Lloyd,	Capt. Conrad,
Lieut. Jameson,	Capt. Burke,
Lieut. McKenna,	Capt. Cook,
Lieut. Jackson,	Capt. Chapin,
Maj. Girard,	Capt. Sanno,
Maj. Baldwin,	Capt. Elting,
Maj. Randolph,	Lieut. Willcox,
Capt. Maus,	Lieut. Lyon,
Capt. Mickler,	Lieut. Landers,
Col. Gordon,	Lieut. Caldwell,
Lieut. Short,	Lieut. Hirsch,
Lieut. Busch,	Lieut. Quinton,
Lieut. Frazier,	Maj. Morris.
Lieut. Dickman,	
Messrs. and Mesdames—	
Edwin E. Brown,	R. C. Hall,
Daniel Hoss,	R. S. Clark,
Harry Farwell,	Charles Hummon,
E. L. Fowler,	John Thomas,
M. W. Kirk,	William Vance,
Fred Arnd,	E. S. Taylor,
William Griffin,	J. R. Lindgren,
John Fyffe,	C. M. Carr.
Misses—	Misses—
Coleman,	Miles.
Lane,	Quinlan.
Mason,	Hess.
Bird,	Cushing.
Spalding,	De Laye.
Henson,	Mabel Smith.
Hall,	Botsler.
Hardin,	Bruninger.
Chapin,	Salisbury.
Gray,	Cook.
Arnd,	Tiernan.
H. J. Thompson.	
Messrs.—	
C. Grover,	E. Hill.
J. A. Bellows,	W. G. Hoag.
H. Henson,	A. Lord.
M. P. Noyes,	James Quan.
R. Carr,	—— Stanford.
E. L. Angle,	George Olmsted.
F. S. Chapin,	G. Kirk.
A. Muir,	B. Hinsdale.
W. Van Arsdale,	E. Krag.
R. R. Kendall,	F. Miller.
George Powers,	F. J. Williams.
J. Goram,	George Lewis.
W. Gates,	J. Tiernan.
J. H. Kedzie Jr.	

ORDER AWAY ALL THE WESTERN TROOPS

War Department Issues the Necessary Instruction That They Return Soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The last chapter in the story of the great strike was written today when orders were issued by the War Department directing that the additional troops quartered at Fort Sheridan return to their proper quarters. This order will affect those troops which had been sent to Chicago from Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, and Fort Brady, and under it they will move as soon as possible. One of the main reasons for the order was the fact that the accommodations at Fort Sheridan were insufficient for such a large body of men as are now quartered there. The War Department's attention was called to this matter, as well as the fact that there was no further likelihood of trouble, and the result was the promulgation of the order.

BURGLARS WORK ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

In Thirty-first Street Many Robberies Have Been Recently Committed.

Residents of Thirty-first street are alarmed at a series of burglaries that have been committed in the neigborhood during the last two months. They say thieves began operating when the police were on duty during the strike, and that the reign of lawlessness has not been broken since the officers returned to their regular posts. Following is a partial list of those who have reported their places robbed:

J. C. Cosgrove, No. 3100 Calumet avenue, $250 in silverware, clothing, and jewels.

James Fugazi, drug store, No. 166 Thirty-first street, $15 from money drawer.

W. H. Clark, third flat, No. 114 Thirty-first street, a gold watch, diamond ring, diamond earrings, and emerald ring; value, $150.

Mrs. H. H. Bronson, adjoining flat; revolver, opera-glasses, trinkets, and gold coins.

F. C. Gebert, No. 3036 Vernon avenue; carpenter's tools.

P. J. Clary, grocery, No. 138 Thirty-first street; change taken from cash drawer and $100 worth of liquors destroyed.

Mrs. Dr. Wheeler, No. 3002 Vernon avenue; house entered in daylight and nearly her entire wardrobe carried off in a wagon; value $200.

K. Nodell, grocery, No. 175 Thirty-first street; stock, valued at $100.

A Great Sham Battle, Cavalry Drill, and Parade.

Will be participated in by 1,800 United States soldiers at the parade grounds near Evanston Saturday, Aug. 25, and special excursion trains will leave Chicago via the Northwestern line at frequent intervals between 1:30 and 2:15 p. m., and run direct to the parade grounds. Trains for the city will leave returning at 4:30 p. m., or immediately after the exercises. There is no charge for admission to the parade grounds, and the fare for the round trip is only 50 cents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

BUSINESS NOTICES.

In Folded Collars.
"Oconee." E. & W. "Nauvoo."

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois, increasing cloudiness, showers in southern portion, warmer in southern portion, southerly winds.

Indiana, increasing cloudiness, south winds.

Lower Michigan, fair, southerly winds.

Upper Michigan, fair, variable winds.

Wisconsin, fair, cooler in western portions, southerly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, fair, cooler, northerly winds.

Iowa, fair, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly.

Missouri, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds.

North and South Dakota, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly.

Nebraska, fair, warmer in western portion, northerly winds, becoming southerly.

Kansas, fair, warmer in western portion, southerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation 12 hours.
Abilene	29.96	80	82	N	Cl'udy	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.10	78	84	N. E.	Clear.	
Boston, Mass.	30.08	74	88	S. W.	Clear.	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.08	76	90	W.	Clear.	
Cairo, Ill.	30.00	68	82	N. E.	Cl'udy	.56
Charleston, S. C.	30.10	76	82	E.	Rain.	.01
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.02	72	84	N. E.	Clear.	
Chicago	30.02	78	84	S. E.	Fair.	
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	78	86	N.	Fair.	
Cleveland, O.	30.06	76	88	S. E.	Clear.	
Davenport, Ia.	29.98	78	88	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Denver, Colo.	30.00	80	84	S. W.	Fair.	1.0
Des Moines, Ia.	29.98	76	90	S. E.	Fair.	
Detroit, Mich.	30.06	76	86	S. W.	Fair.	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.96	80	90	S. E.	Clear.	
Duluth, Minn.	29.94	78	82	S. W.	Fair.	.56
El Paso, Tex.	30.02	72	78	N. E.	Cl'udy	.12
Erie, Pa.	30.06	74	82	S. W.	Fair.	
Galveston, Tex.	29.94	78	82	S. W.	Fair.	.56
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.02	74	84	S. W.	Fair.	
Green Bay, Wis.	29.96	74	80	S.	Clear.	
Helena, Mont.	29.96	80	90	E.	Clear.	
Huron, S. D.	30.02	80	88	N.	Clear.	
Indianapolis	30.04	80	86	S. W.	Fair.	
Jacksonville	30.08	78	86	E.	Fair.	.01
Kansas City, Mo.	29.98	82	88	E.	Clear.	
Knoxville	30.04	76	88	E.	Cl'udy	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.94	84	92	S.	Clear.	
Little Rock, Ark.	29.92	78	88	N.	Fair.	.01
Louisville, Ky.	30.04	80	84	Calm.	Cl'udy	
Marquette, Mich.	29.94	68	88	N.	Fair.	

The Tribune.

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22 to 28 pages.....4 cents
Over 28 pages.....5 cents

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S dreaded signature confronts him again.

If President Cleveland loses his backbone what else has he to lose?

If not too late perhaps Mr. Cleveland may consent to an arbitration.

CONFIDENCE in everything except the Democratic party is slowly returning.

TAKE a good look at Gov. Matthews and then try to imagine the sort of Governor of Indiana Debs would make.

FOR an example of a Governor with a level head all inquirers are referred to a man named Matthews, over in Indiana.

KENTUCKY may like it, but all that portion of the United States outside of Kentucky is very tired of the Breckinridge campaign.

THE Democratic opposition to Senator Hoar's anti-lottery bill may be analyzed as consisting of about three parts hostility to the bill and about seven parts hatred of Hoar.

INJUNCTIONS might possibly keep meddlesome Democrats away from Populist conventions, but they will never restrain a Populist convention from making a circus and menagerie of itself.

ONE of those famous "kicking machines" was on exhibition at the Nebraska Republican State convention in Omaha last Wednesday. Editor Rosewater of the *Bee* appears to have used it on himself with signal effect.

A SYNDICATE is to be formed in Maryland for connecting a fresh-water lake with the sea by means of an inlet, stocking the lake with oysters, and raising the bivalves scientifically. And then will come the oyster trust.

GOV. MATTHEWS of Indiana has mortgaged his farm for $40,000 in order that the Indiana militiamen called out during the recent Debs insurrection may get their pay at once and not have to wait for the Legislature. Will Gov. Altgeld imitate this admirable example of the Democratic Governor of Indiana and mortgage his big office building so the needy Illinois militiamen may get what is due them without waiting till January or February? He has thanked the militia for their services. Perhaps they would prefer cash.

THE cigarmakers are entitled to the same amount of consideration, no more and no less, as are the members of other trades who protest against competition with the penitentiaries. But they make one point much stronger than any that can be urged by coopers, shoemakers, stone cutters, or many others. It is that the average convict is filthy in his person and habits to an extent which renders it dangerous to put a prison-made cigar into the mouth of the citizen. Supt. Felton indorses the claim. He is quoted as saying that cigarmaking ought not to be tolerated as a prison industry anywhere, and should be prevented by legislation if necessary.

THE Secretary of an Equal Suffrage Association writes to a Chicago paper to complain of the "outrage of justice" committed at Pullman in reducing from 50 to 200 per cent the wages paid the women who worked there while those of the men were reduced from 33 to 57 per cent. If this statement is correct the women workers were scandalously treated, for while a cut of 100 per cent would have swept away all their wages and left them working for nothing, a cut of 200 per cent would have compelled them to pay their employer liberally for the privilege of working for him. The Secretary should take pencil and paper and calculate her percentages over again. She may find out that when she said 200 per cent she meant 75 per cent or something of that kind.

THE New York stock market was strong yesterday. The local market is still given up entirely to West Chicago Street railroad stock and in that particular was heavy. Sterling exchange rates were heavy. New York exchange sold at par.—The leading grain markets ruled fairly active. Wheat advanced early, due to a continuance of weather in Europe bad for the crop, but receipts at domestic points were again heavy and liberal selling resulted in lowering values. Corn was accorded weak support, especially on the part of the country. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day September wheat closed ¼ cent lower, corn ⅝ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye ½@1 cent lower, barley ½@1 cent lower, flaxseed 1½@2 cents higher, September pork and ribs 10 cents higher, and lard 7½ cents higher.

THERE are to be two Populist-Laborite county conventions, and there may be more before the day comes when nominations must close. Each of these conventions, whether there be two or twenty, will have a long and rickety platform with a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 for the purpose of making money abundant and filling the pockets of the workingman. That convention will be guilty of gross neglect which fails to accompany its "demand" with a clear detailed statement—the longer the better—of the exact way in which that free coinage is to be a benefit to the toiler—how it will enable him to get more food, clothes, house-room, etc., than he has now. For money is valuable because it buys those things and other necessaries or luxuries of life. The workingman wants more money in his pocket, but he wants money which has the same purchasing power as the kind he has been accustomed to use. He would like to have two dollars where he now has one, but he would not feel particularly overjoyed if he had two dollars which combined had the purchasing power of only one of the present dollars. The resolution-writers of the Populists and Laborites must not fail to explain to him why he should feel happier when paid four 50-cent dollars than he does now when paid two 100-cent dollars.

IT has been proposed that the canal which the South Park Commissioners intend to construct through Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance to the Washington Park lakes be extended west and north on Garfield and Western avenue boulevards to the drainage channel and made to serve as a feeder for it. There is an article on the subject in this morning's TRIBUNE which shows clearly the impracticability of this scheme. If the canal were made wide enough to carry a sufficient quantity of water to make its construction for feeder purposes worth the while, the boulevards in question would be rendered useless for the purpose for which they were originally designed. No such diversion of them would be legal or would be tolerated by the people. If the canal were made of sufficient width and depth for commercial purposes the cost of railroad and other bridges would be prohibitory. The Drainage Trustees should not spend their time on visionary projects of this character, but make their surveys of the South Branch, find how much it will cost to improve it so that it will deliver a reasonable amount of water at a rate of flow which will not interfere with navigation, and then lay the facts before the taxpayers of the district and see if they are willing to stand the expense.

HELP FOR THE NEEDY AT PULLMAN.

The strike at Pullman is dead. It has been dead for weeks. He who pretends that it is alive and that there is a possibility of its succeeding talks mischievously as well as foolishly. Yet that is what Mr. Heathcote, who was the strike leader at Pullman, is doing. When advised by some of the members of the County Board day before yesterday to declare the strike off formally he refused to do so, saying that if he did other labor organizations would stop sending relief, and that he did not believe the Pullman company could hold out long with its many inexperienced men.

Mr. Heathcote is on the Pullman blacklist. He knows that he cannot get work there again. This may explain though it cannot justify his determination that the strike shall not be declared off. As he cannot go back he does not want others to do so. He would stand better before the people, however, by giving up a phantom leadership and doing all in his power to remove the last obstacle which stands in the way of others getting work, even though he knows that he himself cannot be benefited thereby. Like other leaders of lost causes he should tell his followers to make the best terms they can and not do anything to make their lot worse than it is.

The strike at Pullman should be declared off, but whether it is declared off or not aid should be quickly and cheerfully given to the people there, not as strikers carrying on a struggle with an employer, but because they are suffering and are therefore entitled to sympathy and help. The distress at Pullman is such that that help should be given at once with an open and ungrudging hand and in sufficient measure. It should be given at once, even if the empty pretense that there is a strike is kept up by Mr. Heathcote, who ought to be more unselfish and more mindful of the real interests of his associates. This is no time to stand on punctilio or argue dead issues with Heathcote, and it is no time to inquire "Who is to blame?" or to say "I told you so."

The hunger and the nakedness at Pullman must be dealt with first. The people of Chicago should not be chary of their contributions in this good cause. Provisions, clothing, and money will all be useful. If there are any who wish to send money THE TRIBUNE will receive and acknowledge their contributions and see that they reach their destination; and THE TRIBUNE will head its own list with a subscription of $200. Provisions and clothing, however, should be sent direct to the Chairman of the Relief committee at Pullman.

The next question to be disposed of is as to the future of these destitute ex-employés. There is not work enough at Pullman now for all of them and it may be some time before there is work enough. But for these unemployed good mechanics, skilled workers in woods and metals, there must be employment elsewhere if there is none here. Therefore the Mayor should secure transportation for as many of them as he can to other points where they can find work. They will be glad to go if they can. They do not want to stay here and starve or depend on others.

The first thing to do, however, is to feed the starving and clothe the naked. While that is being done by the ever-ready generosity of Chicagoans the Mayor and the County Board can be contriving ways and means for getting such of these unfortunate people as are out of employment to places where there will be a good and remunerative demand for their services.

JUDGE COOLEY ON THE STRIKE.

The address of Judge Cooley, President of the American Bar Association, now in session at Saratoga, was printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE. It is devoted almost entirely to certain legal aspects of the recent Debs boycott and is a very clear statement of the folly and lawlessness of that "sympathetic strike" and of the perfect legality of President Cleveland's method of dealing with that strike when it interfered with the enforcement of Federal laws. Judge Cooley says:

The position of Gov. Altgeld was that the maintenance of peace and the repression of disorder were a State duty and the President was guilty of usurpation when he thus without request moved troops into the State for the purpose. We cannot admit that the position taken is even plausible. It has no warrant whatever in the Federal Constitution, which, on the contrary, is distinctly against it. The President is to take care that the Federal laws be faithfully executed, and his doing so is not made to depend upon the will or consent of any one State. The duty is specially and in the plainest terms imposed upon him, and in the performance of it he is subordinate to no State authority.

Judge Cooley might have added that the Federal and not the State authorities are the ones to decide whether the operation of Federal laws is being interfered with. Altgeld's claim was in substance that he was the one to pass on that, and that if he did not think inter-State commerce was molested or the transportation of the mails hindered in Illinois the national authorities must keep their hands off, and that if they did not they invaded the rights of a State. President Cleveland and the United States Court, both branches of Congress, and the people generally disagreed with Altgeld.

The Judge pointed out also the fatal defects of what is called "compulsory arbitration." Said he:

Boards of arbitration with their orders, and I may add also courts with their injunctions, can no more hold men to involuntary servitude for even a single hour than can overseers with their whips, and the employer cannot be compelled to continue his business when it is unprofitable; that is plain. But by contract when the service begins the peaceful remedies provided by law can be greatly extended; a sudden termination or damaging change of the relation by either party can be provided against, and any other stipulation important for the security of rights or to guard against the consequences of misfortune may be made part of the terms of employment.

It is Judge Cooley's belief while there are legal difficulties in the way of a complete remedy for disputes between employers and men, yet that those disputes can be made less common and less severe by stipulations in contracts like those mentioned above, by legislation in furtherance of them, and by a public sentiment which supports them.

PROPERTY-OWNERS AND GRANTS OF FRANCHISES.

The Council cannot give away the right to lay down car tracks or build an elevated road in any street without the consent of a majority of the owners of the frontage. This restriction on the powers of the local Legislature has worked well. It has not interfered with any needed improvement, but it has kept the Council from selling rights of way on and above the surface in every street of any consequence. But for this restriction, disregarding the remonstrances of citizens, the Aldermen would have sold out all the streets to the highest bidders and would have reveled in boodle.

The next Legislature ought to extend the wholesome restriction mentioned above and make it apply to grants of the right to use the city streets for other purposes, so that the greed of the Aldermen may be curbed to some extent. For instance, the charter should be amended so as to provide that permission cannot be granted to a new gas company to lay down mains on any street without the previous consent of a majority of the property-owners. This condition will do no harm. There are enough gas companies already, but next year, if the law remains as it is, speculators will buy up the Council and get an ordinance for another company, or the Aldermen will pass an ordinance and then sell it to the persons who will give the most. There will be little demand for franchises to be used for blackmail purposes if no pipe can be laid under them except with the consent of a majority of the property-owners. The latter will make thorough investigation before they allow the pavements they have paid for to be ripped up.

If a company wants to dig up the streets to lay conduits for any purpose, require it to get the consent of the majority of the owners of the abutting property. If another Bacon wants permission to lay pipes to transmit heat and power, to abate the smoke nuisance, etc., tell him that he cannot do it until he has satisfied the property-owners that they will not be losers, even if they are not gainers, by giving him a right of way. If a limited veto on granting the use of the streets is given to property-owners it is possible that they will be deceived now and then. But if they are they will have only themselves to blame. And it is certain that they will not be cheated as often as the Council is bought, and therefore there will be much less interference with the streets than there is now.

There would be no objection to leaving to the Council the extensive powers it has now if the Aldermen would be measurably honest. But they are not and there is no reason to expect an immediate improvement in their morality. There are too many tough wards which persist in sending to the Council year after year men who are known to be boodlers. The voters of those wards seem to prefer to be represented by toughs. And in some way boodlers manage to slip into the Council as representatives of a few of the decenter wards. For the protection of the citizens therefore the Legislature ought to limit the powers of the Aldermen. Bad as they are a great deal of authority must be left them. It is impossible to take from them entirely their power to make money in unlawful ways. It is possible, however, to deprive them of one of their chiefest sources of illegitimate revenue by giving a majority of the property-owners a practical veto on ordinances which seek to confer on corporations or individuals the right to use public streets or alleys on, above, or below the surface for gainful purposes.

FOR CLEAN STREETS AND ALLEYS.

The Civic Federation has made an important point in gaining the consent of the city authorities to coöperate with them and resolving to do it for the proper cleaning of the streets and alleys of Chicago. The federation will appoint three sanitary inspectors, one of whom will be a woman. Their duty will be to watch the city inspectors and report all negligence on the part of contractors. They will make complaint to the Health Department of any improper sanitary conditions, endeavor to inform the citizens of the duty they owe to themselves and the public, and prosecute in cases where offenders need that spur to make them provide such arrangements as are essential to cleanliness.

An office will be established in a central location, at which complaints can be made by citizens. These complaints will be investigated by the federation inspectors, and all that deserve it will be reported to the city officials. It is said that in many parts of the city the officials are not so much to blame as are the citizens, and an effort will be made by the use of printed matter to instruct the people on the ordinances intended to govern the treatment of garbage, waste paper, and ashes. The printed sheets will contain statements of the duties of contractors and inspectors, so that every taxpayer may be enabled to know who is responsible for failure to keep clean in any particular instance.

It is intended to try to have the wooden garbage box abolished and in its place a sheet-iron receptacle provided which can be kept within the premises of residents and easily handled by the scavengers. It is hoped to have the service so perfected that each wagon will have a regular route and regular hours for calling at every house, to arrange for the putting up of waste-paper boxes in the streets, educate the people to use them, and burn the contents in a portable furnace. It is intended to see that the material swept from the surfaces of the streets be not allowed to lie in or near the gutters and scattered back again over the thoroughfare. In brief, a comprehensive and persistent effort will be made to have the streets and alleys of the city cleaned and to keep them clean.

Mayor Hopkins has promised his support to the movement and says he will discharge any city employé who neglects his work. Supt. Schofield has expressed his approbation, and other officials profess sympathy. So the Civic Federation starts out under good auspices and it remains to be seen if it can fight dirty streets and alleys and negligent inspectors and scavengers till the one is a thing of the past and the other reformed. If the three inspectors are good ones they can make it lively for any who refuse to do their duty and shame any person who may strive to shield the negligent ones from what ought to be the consequences of undertaking to cheat the public. But it will require persistent patience to accomplish the reform aimed at. For not only must inspectors, contractors, and employés be watched, but the people will have to be educated to a sense of their duty before we can have a clean city. Residents must be taught what they ought to do and many of them skillfully "persuaded" to change their methods of disposing of garbage and rubbish or the movement will be productive of little more permanent good than some other efforts which were confessed failures. If not already known, experience soon will demonstrate to the Civic Federation that eternal vigilance is the price of cleanliness in the thoroughfares of Chicago.

And it is probable also that experience will teach the Civic Federation that faith is no more to be put in the promises of Mayors than of Princes. It will find that while the Mayor has said he will discharge any city employé who neglects his work, he will decline to take the word of the federation that there has been neglect when the person reported against has that virtue known as "influence." In such cases the Mayor will not remove, but he will say that he will "investigate." That will be equivalent to a polite refusal to drop a man who, while not a good servant of the city, is so useful politically that his services cannot be dispensed with.

KEEP OUT THE ANARCHISTS.

Owing to the opposition of one or two Representatives, whose intentions are good perhaps, but whose actions are mischievous, Congress may adjourn without taking action on the measures before it for the keeping out of alien Anarchists. Senator Hill's bill, which has passed the Senate, would pass the House without difficulty but for the fact that there is not a quorum and that business cannot be done without unanimous consent.

Representatives Warner of New York and Goldzier of Chicago are much distressed at the powers it is proposed to confer on the Secretary of the Treasury to deport Anarchists who manage to smuggle themselves into the United States because they think they can carry on their agitation more safely here than in Europe. The pending bill does not give to any branch of the government the power to lay hands on a citizen of the United States and deport him. It is based on the principle that every government has a right to forbid the immigration of any objectionable characters it pleases, and that if they manage to get in it has a right to put them out. The United States is under no obligation to let in all who apply at Castle Garden for admission. It can try to keep out Anarchists as it tries to keep out paupers, criminals, and Chinese.

It is claimed by objecting Congressmen that "Anarchist" is too vague a word, and that if the bill were passed innocent parties would suffer. There need be no fears on that score. The administrative officers would be exceedingly careful how they exercised their authority, and only notorious Anarchists who had made their reputations abroad and found Europe too hot for them would be deported. Unquestionably the law would be enforced with too little instead of too much rigidity. Senator Hill's bill should pass. It is not in violation of the Constitution and its object is admirable. Tender-hearted Congressmen who object to it may think it hard to refuse to give a runaway Anarchist a chance to reform in this country, but the trouble is they never do reform.

SALARIES IN WHEAT, COTTON, OR SILVER

A number of labor leaders are pleading for free silver coinage at a ratio which would cut down by 50 cents the buying power of each dollar. In support of this they say that "before the demonetization of silver 35,000 bushels of wheat or 350,000 pounds of cotton would have paid the salary of the President, while today he receives the equivalent of 100,000 bushels of wheat or 1,000,000 pounds of cotton, and the same proportion applies to all other fixed salaries and incomes." It should be sufficient answer to this to say that the salary of the President of the United States was doubled in 1873, certainly before any change in values could have resulted from the alleged "demonetization," that it is no larger now than it was twenty years ago, and that the principal argument adduced by those who advocated such increase was the fact that the salary then was paid in depreciated paper currency, and therefore was not worth as much in buying power as formerly. The same argument would be brought to bear if the buying power of the dollar was reduced as wanted by the advocates of free silver coinage. It would be made not only for an increase in the salary of the President but of all other men earning or drawing salaries, in public or private capacities. The workers would make a similar demand. If all gained it none of them would be any better off than now. But there is every reason to fear that the toilers never would obtain the full advance asked for to meet the new conditions, because the shrinkage in the working power of money would render it more difficult to employ men and pay wages. In such case the toiler would be immensely worse off than now. He then would have ample time to curse his own folly in bringing upon his own head a far greater calamity than he did by voting nearly two years ago to replace plenty by a panic and high wages and full employment by lower wages and scarcity of work.

THE Mayor has approved the bond of the Universal Gas company and it can begin as soon as it pleases to carry out its plans for furnishing the people of Chicago with "dollar gas." While the bond has been approved it is not known positively as yet in whose hands this new franchise is. Some persons still claim that it belongs to the gas trust and will be used by it in connection with the reorganization necessitated by the recent decree entered in Judge Windes' court. Others, and they are in the majority, are confident that the ordinance was passed for the benefit of the Mutual company of Hyde Park. If that should be the case it is easy to foretell what will happen. In the course of time men will begin digging up the streets in the Fourth Ward for the purpose of laying the mains of the Mutual, while solicitors will visit storekeepers and householders to get them to agree to take the dollar gas. Then all of a sudden it will be learned that those persons who own the majority of the stock of the old gas companies have acquired the controlling interest in the Mutual. It will be discovered afterwards that they paid a very heavy price for it. At the same time that this change of ownership takes place the digging up of the streets and the laying of mains will stop, and no more will be heard of the Universal Gas company or of the benevolent designs of its promoters to supply Chicagoans with cheap gas. It will go where the Equitable and other beneficent gas companies have gone.

WHEN there occurred a revolt against the Federal laws in several of the Western States, the Southern people naturally were interested in seeing the bitter medicine of Federal force administered to the recalcitrants. The Southern people have a lively remembrance of how that sort of physic was forced upon them by their Western and Northern brothers, and when the time came to hand around the dose to the other fellows every sentiment of fair play, every desire for evenly dealt-out justice, joined to demand that the others should be made to swallow their medicine. The Southern people had no idea of assisting to thrust the bitter stuff down anybody's throat, but they wanted to see all the boys get their dose, and they saw it. That is all of the matter.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

This is very much the same explanation of the hearty indorsement by the Southern people of President Cleveland's course relative to the Debs botcott as the one made by THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago. The Southern people had to take their dose thirty years ago. They have made up their minds it was good for them. They have conceived an extraordinary respect for the National Government which was strong enough to whip them, and they could not endure the thought that that government had not the strength or the inclination to put down an insurrection of Debsites. If Debs had won where Jeff Davis failed, the South would have felt intolerably humiliated. So it is warmly on the side of Cleveland.

SILVER in London was lower yesterday, probably as a consequence of the news that the proposed Chinese loan could not be placed. It was quoted at 29 3-16 pence per ounce of the British standard of fineness, which corresponds to 50¼ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar. The New York quotation for bar silver was 64¾ cents, corresponding to a shade above 50 cents for the bullion value of the silver dollar. China and Japan are both on a silver basis, which fact is sufficient to explain the connection of their proposed loans with a rise in the bullion value of silver in Europe. At the same time it should be remembered that only a part of the money borrowed would be wanted in silver, as that paid out in Europe for war material would be in gold or its paper equivalent. It is difficult to say here how much of credit should be given to the rumor that it is contemplated to issue a new silver coin in India, but the statement appears to be an improbable one.

THERE is a grain of comfort in the information that the leading silver men at Washington have given up all hope of further pushing their nefarious scheme during the present session of Congress. It would be much better for the country if they would decide to abandon for all time their efforts to unsettle the national finances and the confidence in the stability of the currency which is necessary to activity in legitimate business. They directly are responsible for the money panic of the early part of last year, and probably for no small part of the business depression which followed it. The prospect of a large reduction in the tariff would have caused a vast amount of hesitation in trade and suspension in manufacturing industries, but the lassitude due to that came along as an addition to the money panic, and the sum of the two was greater than either alone. The senseless agitation for a change which would debase by one-half the present currency unit, sweeping out of existence 800 millions of purchasing and working power from the money now in hand and correspondingly prostrating all the industrial energies of the people, should be frowned down by every honest man.

If the Populists repudiate the nomination of Statesman Lawler he can fall back, begad, sir, on the immortal 88,000!

COME, Nancy Hanks,
Thy flying shanks
Must still keep moving in the foremost ranks.
Another horse
Now on the course
Aspires to be the idol of the cranks.

THERE is some risk in attempting to rob a lone woman in Brighton Park. A footpad who was caught in that act last Wednesday evening in that locality was fined $10 by the indignant magistrate before whom he was taken.

IT will naturally occur to Mr. Debs that the Chicago Gas company must have stolen those lampposts itself in order to create sympathy.

CHINA is experiencing great difficulty in raising a loan of 1,000,000 taels. Why doesn't it cut them from the heads of its loyal subjects?

THE percentage of our growth since the last Federal census was taken has been greater than that of either Chicago or Baltimore.—*St. Louis Republic.*

St. Louis is the greatest mule and sole-leather market in this country, but as to increase in population it is simply nowhere. Look at Chicago's two sets of triplets in one week!

HIS HIGHNESS, Prince Tomato Catsup of Japan—if we have caught his name correctly—will be heartily welcomed to Chicago.

THE Evanston watermelon appears to be a great favorite among the soldiers on account of the strength and excellence of its waters.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Two at Once.

"Getta out!" yelled the peanut vender at the street corner, throwing a brickbat at the thieving rat and looking daggers at the policeman.

Well Secured.

"Don't be hard on the boy, James," said the young profligate's mother. "I know he's been wild, but he gives promise now of doing better in the future."

"Yes," groaned the father, "and I'm paying 6 per cent interest on most of his promises."

Crime and Its Punishment.

"Died," wrote the editor of the Spiketown *Blizzard*, as a sudden inspiration came over him, "in our sanctum, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 3 p. m., last Tuesday, of sticky fly-paper, 1,227 flies. Their death has caused a glue 'em over the whole community."

The next day thirteen of the most reputable citizens of Spiketown went to the *Blizzard* office and ordered their papers stopped.

Willing to Do the Fair Thing.

Mrs. Blank—"You've come in answer to the advertisement? Yes, I need a girl, and I think you will do. What will be your terms?"

The Young Woman—"Sixen dollars a week, mum, an' yez can have Friday afthernoons out."

PERSONALS.

Gov. McKinley of Ohio is announced for a speech at Bowling Green, Ky. This will be carrying the war into Africa.

Senator Gorman's two daughters are engaged to marry two department officials in Washington, and still they say the rich Senator is not cordially supporting the administration.

"Gen." Michael D. Fitzgerald, who led the New England contingent of Coxeyites, has been nominated for Congress by the Socialists of the Tenth Massachusetts District.

Oronhyatekha, a Mohawk Indian who lives in Toronto, draws $10,000 a year as a supreme officer of the order of Foresters in Canada, and has an income as a practicing physician. He looks 45 and is suspected of being over 70.

Senator McPherson says he has no intention of resigning from the Senate. He is to go abroad in the hopes of getting the sugar out of his political constitution. Just at present he wants a reputation, and wants it very badly.

Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, the noted traveler, is one of the British subjects now in Corea. She is alone and according to her last letters was not enjoying herself, having found the Coreans the most disagreeable set of savages she ever encountered, wide though her experience has been.

William Cullen Bryant's mother, it is said, kept a diary for fifty-three years without missing a day. This is the entry for Nov. 3, 1794: "Storming, wind n. e.; churned: 7 in the evening, son born." This lands the Boston *Transcript* to believe that Mr. Bryant did not inherit his poetical predilection from his mother.

Murat Halstead in a letter discussing the Presidential term makes the statement that the late James G. Blaine was opposed to any change in the term of the Presidency or the manner of electing the Chief Magistrate, but declared that should any change be made in the Presidential term it should be made two years rather than six years.

Albert W. Paine of Bangor, Me., whose efforts obtained the first law giving those accused in criminal cases the right to testify in their own behalf, is now the oldest lawyer in continuous practice in New England. He was admitted to the bar in 1835 and has never given up practice, though he has served as Bank and Insurance Examiner and as Insurance Commissioner. He is 82 years old.

M. Casimir-Perier, President of France, has been at his country home in Pont-sur-Seine for a week or more. He is exceedingly popular among the people of the neighborhood, for whom the family has done much. When he went home last year as President of the Chamber he attended a country fair. One of the men asked him if he remembered when he used to run races with the children of the neighborhood. "Yes," replied the future President, "and I have not forgotten how. I bet you 20 sous," taking off his coat, "that I can beat you to yonder pole." The bet was accepted and M. Casimir-Perier won it with ease.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Theatergoers will have practically the same list of plays to choose from next week that have been at their disposal during the present week, notwithstanding that eleven houses are now open for their regular season's work. In the downtown district there will be no change whatever. "New Blood," Augustus Thomas' drama, will continue at McVicker's, with two more weeks in which to complete its allotted time in Chicago. "The Amazons," in which Daniel Frohman's Lyceum company is appearing at Hooley's. "A Trip to Chinatown" at the Grand Opera-House, and "Flams" at the Columbia each have one more week before them. "Aladdin Jr." will be presented at the Chicago Opera-House nearly two months longer. The single event, then, in dramatic circles will be the dedication and opening of the Lincoln Park Theater (the Windsor), on the North Side, under a new management pledged to give the house a better rating among Chicago playhouses. The play will be David Belasco's "The Charity Ball," which, although old in itself, will serve to bring out a number of young Chicago actors and actresses, the principal one of which will be Miss Bernice Wheeler in the rôle of Ann Crugar. Surprises may be expected in the interior decorations and general arrangement of the house. Havlin's will revive "The Lost Paradise" with William Morris, supported by Etta Hawkins in the cast, and the Casino will add to its list of vaudeville specialties. The Masonic Temple Roof Garden also announces changes.

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Madeline Pollard will sell her unpleasant notoriety on the stage this season through the medium of "Moths," the rights to which T. Henry French has just sold to Nelson Roberts, who will manage her. The piece is a dramatization of Ouida's novel by Henry Hamilton, and it will be remembered best as one of the plays in Miss Rose Coghlan's repertory, in which she appeared in the rôle of Vera. It will be remembered, also, that the character taxed the efforts of such an eminently capable actress as Miss Coghlan is everywhere conceded to be. This is the character in which Miss Pollard proposes to appear, although her only equipment for her work is the scandal of a filthy divorce suit. It is evident that Roberts, her manager, could not secure a Chicago theater for the opening and he has consequently changed his announcements, naming Boston as the place of Miss Pollard's first appearance. There is still room to doubt that he has succeeded in gaining an entrance into any theater in that city. Rehearsals have already begun and the season is announced to begin in October.

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Richard Mansfield's trip to Europe has proved serviceable to him after all, as he has two new plays to bring out this season. They are "Arms and the Man," G. Bernard Shaw's drama, which had a run in London last season at the Avenue Theater and on account of which its author is just now venting his spleen against the London critics, and "Japhet in Search of a Father," a dramatization of Capt. Marryat's novel. Mr. Mansfield's promise to lay aside "Beau Brummell" will not hold good, as he is arranging to play it again this season. But few will regret the insincerity on the actor's part, for "Beau Brummell" is one of the best character plays in his repertory.

ALTGELD AND FIFER.

St. Louis *Westliche Post*, Aug. 20: If it were true that the people have always the government they deserve the citizens of Illinois at present would have the strongest possible reasons to travel only incognito; for a more miserable State Government than their present one cannot be conceived.

In looking over the political field one acquainted with the recent history must feel like a man who, after an earthquake, passes over the wreckage and débris in a country where shortly before only rich and luxurious fields and orchards were to be found, and peace and happiness reigned over the inhabitants.

Stronger contrasts than those existing between the former and the present Governor of Illinois, both typical representatives of their political parties, can nowhere be found, and nothing in the history of the State will seem more inexplicable to future generations than the fact that, and the manner how, the latter became the former's successor.

Joe Fifer, the man of fine scholarly attainments, great political experience, modest, conscientious, and gentlemanlike, who, with indefatigable zeal and splendid success, discharged the duties of his high office and represented the State with becoming dignity; Altgeld, on the other hand, a demagogue risen from the slums of Chicago, who, during his campaign, unmercifully criticised the public institutions of Illinois and heaped meaningless abuse on its Governor, while overflowing with self-praise and egotism, and who now has become a monumental example of incapacity, cheap demagogism, and tactlessness.

Countless is the number of those who regard it as the greatest political folly of their life that they helped by their vote to put this small demagogue in this big position, and if brave, much-slandered Joe Fifer today stood before the people of Illinois to ask for their votes, as in 1892, he would undoubtedly secure a greater majority than ever before given to a candidate for Governor in Illinois, and in the very foreground would be found such of the German-American voters as two years ago allowed themselves to be misled by the Altgeld secret service brigade.

The administration of the Joliet Penitentiary constituted Altgeld's chief object of attack. Corruption was alleged. Gov. Fifer was held solely and personally responsible for the contract system, "degrading and ruining free labor." The great demagogue's monotonous croaking, uttered with the hoarse and passionate voice of a bird of prey, was one of the characteristic and, alas, misleading features of the last State campaign in Illinois.

After Altgeld's election a Democratic Legislature appointed a Democratic committee to investigate the above mentioned charges against the Republican administration. After the most thorough research for weeks this committee was obliged to report that the Republican administration was all right. The contracts for convict labor, all entered into before Gov. Fifer's time, have meanwhile terminated, and Gov. Altgeld is now on his mettle.

Factory plants involving a large expense to the State were procured, chiefly for the manufacture of harness and also of cigars. Traveling agents (with qualifications chiefly politic) were appointed to find a market for the penitentiary's products, which was only possible by underselling the competitors. One of the consequences is the fact that at this present moment the harness manufacturers all over the land are organizing to resist the penitentiary competition. The cigar men follow their example, and the labor unions generally are up in arms against the pretended prison-labor reformer now in the Executive mansion who bamboozled and humbugged them.

During Gov. Fifer's administration the Joliet penitentiary achieved a national reputation for efficiency and economy. It was not only self-sustaining but had a surplus of $100,000 when it was handed over to the Democrats.

Today a gigantic deficiency is already looming up. A half a million alone in this branch of the government will hardly pay for the luxury of having Altgeld elected Governor. The administration of the charitable institutions is not less a conspicuous failure, and it is no exaggeration to state that in the parks under the control of the State the boasts in their cages, the fish in the ponds, yea, the very grass and shrubbery, and, last but not least, the notorious night scenes in the parks, remind you forcibly that the model Republican administration had to give way to party, mean, Democratic ward politicians. The few good men appointed by Altgeld resign in quick succession and generally embrace this opportunity to vent their disgust with this most lamentable failure of a Governor. (Here follows the letter of Dr. J. E. White of Champaign County, quoted from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.)

If Altgeld was the man he advertised himself to be during the campaign he would resign the position, after he has shown his conspicuous lack of qualification for it and his inability to fulfill even the slightest hope placed in him. But to do this he lacks self-pride. He belongs to that class of office-holders of whom the popular saying goes that they never resign and seldom die.

Labor in Politics.

Boston *Journal:* Organized labor would do well to beware of the growing tendency to carry the union into politics. Employers cannot be expected to treat with a political party having professional agitators as leaders. The proper object of the organization is the benefit of the members, not to satisfy the political aspirations of the "walking delegates."

Suspicious Silence.

New York *Tribune:* Altgeld of Illinois, Waite of Colorado, and Pennoyer of Oregon have allowed an entire month to pass without treating the country to an exhibition of the luminous and spectacular lunacy which they mistake for statesmanship. This mysterious inaction excites a suspicion that these quaint performers have a new comedy in rehearsal.

The Proper Treatment.

Washington *Post:* The Coxey of the future should be treated as a criminal—for such, indeed, he is—and his followers disciplined with benevolent severity into some semblance of rational humanity.

WIPE OUT THE LOBBY.

MOORFIELD STOREY WOULD PURIFY AMERICAN LEGISLATURES.

He Tells the National Bar Association at Saratoga Labor Riots and Anarchy Are Resultant from Corruption of Law-Makers—Those Who Bribe for Legislation as Guilty as Those Who Sell Themselves—Papers Read by Others and Committee Reports Made.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Moorfield Storey of Boston delivered the annual address before the American Bar Association today, his subject being "The American Legislature." Mr. Storey gave capitalists who bribe lawmakers a rib-roasting. He said in part:

"Changes are taking place in our theories of government which we cannot afford to ignore. When we remember the wonderful Exhibition at Chicago which crowned the civilization of 400 years, and contrast the splendid prospect upon which our eyes rested a year ago with the scenes of bloodshed and conflagration in the same city during the conflict whose echoes are even now ringing in our ears, we may well inquire what the change means.

"Every observer of our political history during the last twenty years must have been struck with the change which has taken place in the attitude of our people towards the fundamental principles of our government. Large bodies of our fellow-citizens insist that because they choose not to work no one else shall work in their place; that every man who wishes to follow a certain trade shall join an association which they form and submit his liberty to its control, or else abandon his calling; and that if a man refuses to employ them on terms which they dictate he shall employ no one else. Upon claims like these are justified the efforts to prevent the employment of non-union men by refusing to work with them, by boycotting employers who allow them to work, and by murderous attacks upon them when they take the place of strikers.

"Respect for the result of elections seems to be disappearing, and political partisans are ready apparently to resort to any expedient to enable them to retain or to acquire power. There is to be heard every day adverse comment regarding Congress, State Legislatures, and city Aldermen and Councilmen, and distrust of their acts is generally felt. For my present purpose I mention it as evidence that the leading members of the House of Representatives do not trust that body, and frame their rules accordingly. Loss of faith in the Legislature is loss of faith in representative government, loss of faith in the people themselves, and this feeling really lies at the root of the changes in public opinion on fundamental principles which I have noted. Bribery is made the excuse for anarchy. The danger against which we guard in Constitutions and which in conversation we recognize and deplore is the danger that private interests can afford to pay for the privileges which they seek prices which the ordinary legislator cannot refuse.

Hard Blow at the Lobbyists.

"In many States certainly there has grown up an irresponsible body between the people and their representatives which undertakes to sell legislation and finds the business extremely profitable. When the Legislature needs, each professional lobbyist has a body of members who will listen readily to his advice, and whose votes he can influence to a greater or less extent. Certain large corporations which are likely to be interested in legislation adopt the same methods of selecting representatives, and each has its cohort of disciplined supporters. The issues upon which these representatives have been chosen have played no part in the campaign, have been discussed in no political meeting, have attracted no public attention. The real question that is to divide the Legislature which they choose is whether one party or another shall acquire the right to control the streets of some great city.

"The lobbyist also plays a prominent part in the selection of the Speaker of the House, and pays well for it, the private or personal interests at stake being sometimes

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF BLUEFIELDS FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES.

Nicaraguans Said to Be Murdering and Imprisoning People of Other Nations—American and British Citizens Arrested on Charge of Complicity in Firing on the Nicaraguan Flag During the Mosquito Uprising—Great Excitement Prevails—China's Call for Troops.

COLON, Aug. 23.—Advices received here from Bluefields, Mosquito Territory, say the Nicaraguans continue their barbarities towards foreigners. It is reported that imprisonments and murders are so frequent that the inhabitants are fleeing in all directions. More troops are arriving at Bluefields from Greytown.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 23.—A Bluefields letter which arrived tonight says Aug. 16, by trickery, Consul Hatch, the British representative; Sim Lampton, Henry Brown, an Englishman; Capt. G. B. Wilt Banks, the American who accepted the position as Judge under the Mosquito rule; H. C. Ingratn, J. O. Thomas, H. A. Hodgson, Wash Glover, John Kyler, and George Hodgson, all Mosquito Creoles, were arrested, the intention being to take them to the interior to stand trial for complicity in firing on the Nicaraguan flag during the late Mosquito uprising. A boat was immediately sent to the English cruiser and the news distributed along the foreign quarter. Consul Zat of the United States called upon Minister Madriz. Madriz said he could not get enough evidence to convict the prisoners now, but he was sure they were implicated. Consul Zat then sent dispatches to the Columbia and by 2:30 o'clock the tug was steaming towards the Bluff. What the specific charges are Madriz does not say. He has not even informed the Americans nor the English Consul. The English Consul, it is believed, is charged with having incited the Jamaicans to riot and bloodshed. The American population will demand the release of the innocent men by force of arms if necessary. However, the commander of the Columbia is expected before nightfall and the English commander also. These two naval officers will more than likely teach the Minister a severe lesson. "Such a move on the part of the Nicaraguans," says the correspondent, "coming as it does after three insults to the American flag, deserves the most severe action, and if ever naval officers were called upon to exert their authority their time has arrived to do so. The American population is greatly excited, and, were it not that they have confidence in their country's agents, the bullet-riddled buildings would suffer another attack, but this time some one would be severely hurt. The situation is serious, for no one feels safe, but it is hoped that Nicaragua will be taught a lesson that will not soon be forgotten by the men on the Mohawk and Columbia."

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 23.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Clarence, the Mosquito Chief, has arrived at Kingston. He had a big reception. Fifty or more refugees from Bluefields have been dumped here in a destitute condition.

EMPEROR CALLS FOR 100,000 MEN.

China Strengthening Its Forces Ready for Active Service Against Japan.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.—All foreigners have been forbidden to approach or enter the Kiangnan arsenal or the imperial factory here without a special permit. The Emperor has issued an edict ordering that 100,000 men, to consist of Manchoos and native Pekingese, be prepared for active service. Regiments will be stationed at Tungchow, San Ho, and Tien Tsin. It is reported that the Empress has ordered 12,000,000 taels be placed at the disposal of Viceroy Li Hung Chang. Forty Japanese residents of Shanghai left the city Wednesday at the suggestion of the Japanese Association. Large numbers of Chinese are arriving at Hong Kong by every steamer from Japan.

Japan's Minister to Corea has been killed by his own countrymen. The Japanese Government has declared rice to be not included among articles contraband of war. The American Consul at Shanghai has ordered the Japanese living in that city to discard the Chinese costumes and advises a majority of them to return to their native country.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—It is reported here that nine Russian warships will leave Cronstadt Aug. 27 for the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Final sailing orders have been dispatched from the Navy Department by wire to the Charleston and it is expected to start for China in a day or two. The sailing of the ship was delayed until the arrival at San Francisco yesterday of the Philadelphia so the long service men on the latter ship might be drafted in to the Charleston, in place of a number of men and boys who have less than a year to serve and therefore would have to be brought home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 23.—Mail advices received today state that orders were received at Unalaska Aug. 11 by the steamer Lakme for the cruiser Concord to proceed to China at once. The Concord expected to sail for Yokohama Aug. 15.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Prince Komatsu and his suite left for Chicago and San Francisco via the New York Central at 6 p. m. On arriving at the Golden Gate the party will go to Japan aboard the steamship Belgic. The Prince has almost entirely recovered from his illness.

[The Japanese Association received the following telegram yesterday stating that Prince Tomatsu would be in Chicago:

"NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Denka reaches Chicago Saturday evening. NAGASAKI."

S. Kurino, the newly appointed Minister to the United States, will be unable to meet the Prince in Chicago. The following telegram explains:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 23.—The Minister left last evening. He regrets that urgent official business prevents his coming to Chicago.

CHINDA, Consul."

SEMANARIO AWAITS MUNITIONS.

Preparing for a Hot Battle Near Trujillo —Peixoto's Agreement with Congress.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 23.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Advices from Peru state that Semanario has retreated, but only to await expected reinforcements from the north and munitions of war, when he will give battle near Trujillo. The government is reorganizing its forces, but it finds it difficult to obtain men, although conscripting mercilessly. Caceres threatens to punish Ecuador if he whips the rebels.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 23.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Semanario, with 6,000 men, is preparing to engage the Peruvan Government troops numbering barely 7,500.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 23.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—It is generally believed Peixoto has arranged a plan of agreement with Congress, promising members with whom he conferred yesterday that the decrees of that body will be carried out according to the intentions of Congress.

SALVADORAN REFUGEES ARRESTED.

Gen. Ezeta and His Companions at Last Given Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 23.—Gen. Antonio Ezeta and his fellow refugees are prisoners at last by authority of the United States District Court. The warrants of arrest were served this afternoon. Early this morning the local Federal officials received notification that the differences between the Navy Department and the Department of Justice had been compromised, but the navy would not furnish transportation for the Marshal and his deputies to the gunboat. The Marshal, too, refused to charter a tug. Dr. Calderon, Salvadorean Consul, settled the difference by hiring a tug himself. The Bennington was lying at anchor thirty miles from port. After the party boarded the warship it steamed to San Francisco. The prisoners are confined in the Federal building. It is thought tomorrow the refugees will be taken before District Judge Morrow to learn whether they will be given their freedom or be takon back to San Salvador to be shot by their political enemies, the successful revolutionists. There is a probability that habeas corpus proceedings will be brought on behalf of the prisoners before the extradition matter is examined into. In this event only the validity of the warrants would be attacked. Horatio S. Rubens and Gonzales de Quesada, attorneys of New York, are here to defend the culprits.

EXPLORERS LEFT ON KOLQUEV ISLAND.

Yacht Saxon Obliged to Abandon Them—Walter Wellman Criticised.

ABERDEEN, Aug. 23.—The yacht Saxon has arrived at Peterhead, returning from a scientific expedition to the Arctic regions. It reports it landed Prof. Aubrey Battye, the ornithologist, and one companion on Kolquev Island, a hundred miles from the Russian coast, June 2. The Saxon, however, was obliged to abandon Battye and his companion on account of the heavy seas and the ice, which threatened the destruction of the yacht. It is hoped the explorers will be rescued by the next Russian gunboat which visits the island.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* in an article on the Wellman Arctic expedition says it is said the Norwegian members of the party assert the unfitness of the Americans who accompanied the expedition to take part in such an enterprise. Mr. Hyerdahl of the University of Christiania, who was one of the party, in a letter written at Walden Isle, said the provisions taken by the expedition were not sufficient and that all the members were obliged to live on short commons and drink salt water obtained by melting ice. As a result of this he was made ill. The *Gazette* further says, in fairness to Mr. Wellman, the public should suspend judgment until the explorer shall have returned and been given a chance to defend himself.

War Vessels Sent to Mazagan.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

TANGIERS, Morocco, Aug. 23.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—England, Spain, and Italy have dispatched war vessels to Mazagan for the protection of their respective subjects. It is reported that England demands an indemnity of $100,000 in the case of the schooner Mayer that was looted by Riffian pirates near Melila. Six hundred contraband rifles were discovered here yesterday.

Humbert's Plan for Sicily.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The *Journal des Debats* asserts that King Humbert of Italy will create the "Viceroyalty of Sicily" and will make the Prince of Naples Viceroy. The news of the King's intention is favorably received in Italy as a happy solution of the problem of Sicilian disaffection.

California Fruit in London.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A consignment of California fruit, brought here by the Paris, was in splendid condition on its arrival yesterday. Owing to the cool weather it is considered doubtful whether the fruit will bring good prices.

Cable Brevities.

CONFIRMS PAPAL ADHESION TO FRANCE.

The Pope has written a letter to M. Turquet of Paris, formerly Under Secretary of State, confirming the papal adhesion to the French Republic.

TO CONNECT NEW ZEALAND WITH CANADA.

The Earl of Jersey, who represented Great Britain at the inter-Colonial conference at Ottawa, will favor imperial assistance toward the projected cable and steamship lines to connect New Zealand with Canada.

BARON MUNDAY COMMITS SUICIDE.

Baron Munday, founder of the Calvage Society, committed suicide at Vienna. He was insane.

EMPEROR MAY ABOLISH SEDAN DAY.

Emperor William contemplates the abolition of Sedan day as a public holiday.

OGLE COUNTY OLD SETTLERS MEET.

Congressman Hitt and D. Harry Hammer Address the Reunion.

MOUNT MORRIS, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Six thousand people attended the exercises of the Ogle County Old Settlers' reunion today. It was the thirteenth annual reunion of the association and was one of the largest ever held in its history. The fact that Congressman R. R. Hitt was bulletined to deliver the address of welcome drew visitors from surrounding towns. At 10 o'clock the assemblage was called to order by President Charles Newcomer, who was a member of the Constitutional convention of Illinois. The oldest Lutheran minister in the United States, the Rev. Nathaniel J. Stroh, who has passed his 97th year, led in the prayer. Despite his old age the minister is still active. Congressman Hitt was received with cheers and applause. He said he was glad to be among the men who were workers and felt their influence, especially because he had just returned from Washington, where his colleagues had been thirteen months doing little or nothing. He gave a long account of his experiences in the early days, and said he remembered when grain was hauled from Mount Morris to Chicago, a trip which required three days each way. Many Chicagoans were in attendance. Ex-Police Justice D. Harry Hammer was one of the speakers. He referred to the Pullman strikers and declared that as they have refused the opportunity to go to work when work was offered they did not deserve sympathy and would be obliged to go west and till unimproved land to sustain life just as the old settlers did. The next meeting will be held in Forreston, Ill., with the following newly-elected officers: John M. Meyers, President; M. A. Trer, Secretary; and D. Scott Garver, Treasurer.

MRS. OELRICHS' BALL AT NEWPORT.

One of the Most Brilliant Events of the Gay Season There.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a ball in Newport tonight at the Casino which was one of the most brilliant events of the season. Mrs. Oelrichs received in a superb white satin gown trimmed with ruffings and flounces of point lace, and wore many diamond ornaments. The supper was served on the stage in the ballroom. The stage was hidden by palms and exotics. After the supper the cotillon was danced, Elisha Dyer Jr. leading. One of the prettiest figures was the Maypole, which was hung with many ribbons to be wound and unwound.

Herr Dow's Bullet-Proof Coat.

Herr Dow, the German tailor who invented the bullet-proof coat which has been so successfully tested in his country, has made overtures to the United States Government through his agent toward supplying our army with his protector. An answer has been sent by the War Department asking for terms, etc., toward conducting a test in this country, but no reply has been received. So far none of the several American inventors of bullet-proof coats has made any proposition to this government for supplying the army. Notwithstanding the success of the inventions of Herr Dow and his imitators, army officers have not taken kindly to the adoption of this improved substitute for the medieval cuirass. They say that all the bullet-proof coats are too cumbersome, and would cause dissatisfaction among the wearers. Ordnance officers who give such matters much study say that there is no immediate future for the coat, because of its weight, but it is not unlikely that its principle may be adopted as a gun screen. During the early part of the war some of the Union soldiers were furnished with steel breastplates, but they were soon discarded. They were too hot in summer, too cold in winter, frequently rusty, and were altogether too troublesome.

He Wasn't at All Gratified.

"They say a woman can't keep a secret," she said to her lover, who had run down from the city for a day to see her at the beach.

"But you can, my darling," he said, tenderly.

"You bet," she laughed; "I have been here a whole week and none of the young men know yet that I am engaged."—*New York Press.*

Largest Ruby.

The largest and most famous ruby in the world forms part of the imperial state crown made for Queen Victoria in 1838. It is believed that this ruby was worn in front of the helmet of Henry V. at Agincourt.

TO CURE DIPHTHERIA

DR. EDSON ANNOUNCES A FRESH DISCOVERY BY DR. KOCH.

A Lymph Called Antitoxine Does the Business and an Experiment Station in New York Is to Be Asked For by the Board of Health—Atalantis Wants the Big Fight as an Opening Feature—Marie Tempest Makes an Osculation Record—New York News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The monthly meeting of the State Board of Health was dragging along in a dry and desultory fashion this morning at the Murray Hill Hotel when a statement made by Dr. Cyrus Edson caused the dignified Chairman, Dr. F. O. Donohue, and all the others to start with surprise and interest. He announced that Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, the bacteriologist and pathologist of the New York City Health Department, had just returned from Germany, where he had made an elaborate study of a new lymph or injection for the cure of diphtheria. This lymph, or antitoxine, as he called it, Dr. Edson said was Dr. Koch's latest and greatest discovery. Dr. Biggs considered it an infallible cure for diphtheria if applied within thirty-six hours after injection. The principle was the same as that of the celebrated lymph which Dr. Koch discovered for the cure of consumption. Dr. Edson defended the latter, which he said was all that Dr. Koch had claimed for it, though not what the public at first ignorantly thought it to be.

Dr. Edson said he had heard of this remedy some time ago. Rumors of its efficacy kept coming across until it was thought advisable to send Dr. Biggs to Berlin to investigate it. Dr. Biggs, he said, had spent a great deal of time in the laboratories there studying the new antitoxine. Whatever doubts Dr. Biggs had at first were dissipated by his observations. He had seen Prof. Virchow and other famous German scientists who had investigated the remedy and had come to the same conclusion as himself. In Berlin he found between 3,000 and 4,000 well-attested cases in which diphtheria had been cured by this new antitoxine. Such proof as that could not be disputed and Dr. Biggs returned to America enthusiastic over the new Koch discovery.

Dr. Edson would not then go into an explanation of the antitoxine, except to say that it was an injection of the blood of animals, which killed whatever poison germs of diphtheria were in the system. He said he was not prepared yet to give all the details. He was so satisfied of the efficacy of the lymph, however, that he intended to ask from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment an appropriation of $50,000 for the establishment of an experimental station for the manufacture and use of the antitoxine as soon as all the necessary arrangements could be made. That showed what great faith he had in the remedy. He felt sure if it were placed in the hands of the Health Department it would save next year the lives of at least 1,500 people in this city.

This was not a speech, but a kind of informal talk from Dr. Edson, as they were all sitting around a small table in a parlor at the hotel. When he finished there was a buzz of excited comment from the other directors.

"I am afraid it will be like the Koch cure for consumption," said one of them. "It may look like a grand thing at first, and then simmer down to very little. Certainly, if it is all that is claimed for it, it is a magnificent discovery."

"Dr. Koch did discover a consumption cure," said Dr. Edson, "and it is what he represented it to be. If the complaint is pure tuberculosis, not allied with any other disease, it will cure it. I know of cases in my own experience. The diphtheria cure is doubtless on the same principle."

Dr. Biggs went down to the Bureau of Bacteriology, No. 42 Bleecker street, today, and met, by invitation, a number of physicians of this city. They talked diphtheria and the new diphtheria cure to them. He gave the results of nine months' experiments in Berlin. Cultures of the diphtheria bacillus were shown and microscopic experiments were made.

ATALANTIS WANTS THE BIG FIGHT.

Unbuilt Nation in the Ocean Bids for the Jackson-Corbett "Go."

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—It is a little late in the season for summer resorts, but Atalantis has bobbed up again. The projectors of the daring scheme to establish a new nation in the Atlantic Ocean are after the Jackson-Corbett fight. To be sure the nation is many feet under water just now and there is nothing to indicate its existence except a curious flag attached to a buoy, "but between now and Feb. 1, 1895—just wait and see what happens," say the directors.

Atalantis is not going to be a republic. One man will run the whole business; Cohen is his name, and he'll be boss from start to finish, and he hopes to show some monarchs what a modern king can do. Pretty soon the tremendous steel pipes which are to be filled with concrete and form the foundation of the island will be sunk, according to King Cohen's plans. All the contracts have been given out. It will only cost a few millions to get the foundation ready, for the big pipes will be lowered into sixty feet of water and then shoved down into the sand forty feet more. They say King Cohen has all the money he wants to start his nation. Indeed, he is already thinking about building other islands around Atalantis. He will not be pinched for room. He'll have the whole ocean to work on.

From his plans of construction, etc., King Cohen's mind now wanders to attractions. To open the new nation with a big prize-fight is his ambition. Corbett and Jackson are the men he wants and he means to get 'em. The Sioux City Athletic club having advertised itself sufficiently, appears to have pulled out of the race, leaving practically a clear road for the King, who is in the deadest kind of earnest, it would seem. In the first place, the great man sent for Prof. Mike Donovan of the New York Athletic club and unfolded part of his scheme to him. Donovan was a good man to approach. While he is not on good terms with Corbett he knows Jackson pretty well. The big Australian champion accepted an invitation to visit Donovan at the New York Athletic club, and in the boxing-room the professor laid the scheme before Jackson.

"I am authorized to offer a purse of $25,000 for the fight," he said, "and there's no monkeying about it, either. The company has nearly $4,000,000 behind it, and its island will be completed before next February."

Jackson listened attentively to Donovan's description of the arena, but the scheme did not impress him favorably.

"You'll want some stock in the arena when you see the plans," exclaimed the veteran impressively. "It's the greatest thing you ever heard of, and it will be ready in time."

"I'm afraid you're a trifle enthusiastic," said Jackson, but Donovan said he wasn't a bit.

"These people," he continued, "are willing tomorrow to put up $25,000 as a guarantee in the hands of any responsible man agreed upon by yourself and Corbett. This, they assure me, will be their first step. Furthermore, they will set aside $5,000, which is to be divided between you in case it is impossible for them to pull off the fight on the date selected."

Jackson said he thought this was a businesslike move, so he agreed to meet King Cohen and his officials of state tomorrow afternoon to talk the thing over.

NEW TIME RECORD IN OSCULATION.

Marie Tempest and Her Baritone, Seiger, Give a Public Exhibition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—That was a heart-breaking parting which took place on the deck of the Augusta Victoria today. Marie Tempest, red-eyed and tear-stained, was conspicuous on the quarter-deck. It was not compunction for her treatment of Whitney, her late manager, that caused her tears. Seiger, her faithful baritone, did not return with her on the Augusta Victoria. The parting took place in broad daylight and on the open quarter deck. One of the deck hands was the only unofficial timekeeper. According to his watch the kiss lasted exactly one minute and twenty-seven seconds. This beats by five seconds the record of the Stager-Tempest kiss, which achieved such notoriety in "The Algerians" a year ago. And after it was all over the ship's orchestra played "When we two parted."

MANIPULATING THE WHISKY STOCK.

Explanations of the Cause of the Alleged Loan Difficulty.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—An operator in Distillers said after the close of the market today: "I look upon all this talk about difficulty on the part of the Distillers company in borrowing money as connected with manipulation of the stock. The only contingency is in regard to the signing of the tariff bill. Money lenders might possibly refuse to make loans above 90 cents a gallon at present through a possibility that the bill will be vetoed. Aside from this whisky at the government tax price ought to be as good as anything, because it is out of the question to sell below that figure, and some day or other the stock could be sold without loss."

A large trader, commenting on Distillers, said: "It does not seem probable that insiders would do all this work in order to sell Distillers at near the lowest price at which the stock has sold except during the panic of last year. The people who are working it are expert manipulators, and know very well that the way to sell is to have the price advance. On the contrary, there is as much effort expended in putting Distillers down as there is in getting it up. It is possible that the interest which works through Counselman and Day may be getting into position either by covering or getting long, and that the other party is willing not to interfere. It is as certain, however, as anything over was in Wall street that the result of all this trading will send Distillers to either twelve or thirty."

HOMAGE TO GEORGE INNESS, ARTIST.

Funeral Services Held at the National Academy of Design.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—George Inness, to whom a Hellenic people would have raised statues, received today the most delicately impressive homage that the modern world may pay. He had been great enough to deserve the name of artist, and the members of the National Academy of Design, their friends, and the representatives of the large class who, hopeless of emulating him, at least tried to understand his work, were united in the services held in the rooms where his personality had for a quarter of a century expressed its admirable distinction to imperishable paintings. The ceremony at the National Academy of Design was simple. Inness disdained glory even more than money. The casket of silver and velvet was covered with palm leaves and wreaths of white roses, ivy, and lilies of the valley. The ribbons were violet. The paintings shone in the usual places on the walls in all their gayety. The sermon and eulogy of the Rev. Dr. J. C. Ager were listened to with the deepest attention. The minister, the pastor of the Brooklyn Society of the New Jerusalem, the Swedenborgian Church at Monroe place and Clark street, on Brooklyn Heights, was for many years the personal and intimate friend of George Inness and stood closer to him than any other man. In the absence of Thomas W. Wood, the President of the National Academy of Design, who is in Europe, the memorial services were presided over by H. W. Robbins, the Vice-President.

WALL STREET FIRM SAID TO BE SHAKY.

Reported to Be Caught in the Sharp Rise in Lake Shore.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The sharp rise in Lake Shore and the smaller advance in Burlington today started a rumor about Wall street that a well-known house had been caught heavily short of the market on these two stocks, and that the squeeze would force the house into an assignment or some sort of a compromise. Surprise was manifested that any house should have got on the bear side of the market at this time, but the rumor spread until it was the general talk of the street. The firm in question failed a few years ago, but was restored to good standing on the exchange. The firm was commiserated as a victim of Villard's schemes in the Northwest. At that time the firm's daily dealings were enormous. Since its reinstatement its business has not been great. Yesterday the senior partner said: "Our house has no outstanding contract on the exchange. We have not been trading to any extent of late and have no interest whatever in Lake Shore or Burlington." The law adviser of the firm was emphatic in declaring that "there will be no assignment tonight."

CELEBRATES HIS QUARTER CENTENNIAL.

Augustin Daly Rounds Out Twenty-five Years as a Theater Manager.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Augustin Daly yesterday completed a quarter of a century of management. Aug. 23, 1869, he opened his first Fifth Avenue Theater in Twenty-fourth street on the present site of the Madison Square Theater. Of the original company M. Lewis, Mr. Clarke, and Mrs. Gilbert are still members of Mr. Daly's ensemble. During the twenty-five years of management just completed Mr. Daly has shown his enterprise and originality by introducing more new players, many of whom were and are well-known stars, and popularizing more new styles of dramatic entertainment than any other American of modern times. Mr. Daly's twenty-sixth season will be inaugurated next Wednesday with a revival of "A Night Off."

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Credit System Company to Go Into the Hands of a Receiver.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The United States Credit System company of Newark, N. J., supposed to be one of the strongest financial concerns in Newark, is in pressing straits. By consent of the company Judge Howard W. Hayes, counsel for Commissioner of Banking and Insurance Duryee of New Jersey, will apply to Vice-Chancellor Green for a receiver to look after its affairs in the interest of the policyholders. The concern was the largest of the kind in the country, and carried on an extensive business, but the many failures that have resulted from the hard times have caused the liabilities to greatly exceed the assets. The company was incorporated Nov. 9, 1888, and the authorized capital was placed at $262,000. Of this amount $251,200 was paid up, and the shares were sold at a par value of $100. The objects of the concern, as set forth in the articles of incorporation, were to sell and furnish a system of credit to wholesale dealers and jobbers, by which system their losses would be limited.

Pedigreed Cattle for Mr. Morton.

An importation of twenty head of pedigreed Guernsey cattle for ex-Vice-President Morton's stock farm arrived at Quarantine today. These will replace the seventeen killed at the order of the State Board of Health last January because it was found they were suffering from tuberculosis. Whether he is to be Governor or not, the ex-Vice-President expects to furnish eggs and milk to a large part of New York. He already has a milk route that takes in Rondout, Yonkers, and this next year will be enlarged to take in Harlem.

Sends Greeting to His Brother.

Luke Conway of Streator, Ill., writes to the Mayor of Brooklyn asking what his brother, Pat Conway, is doing. He says: "Speak to Pat Conway, who beat Ben Tracy under the Harrison administration. He used to be application clerk under the City Clerk. Ex-Mayor Low is his friend." Luke desires the Mayor to tell his brother Pat that he is assistant walking boss on the Chicago Canal at $125 a month, with house rent and fuel free.

To Report on Tonti Finances.

One of the assignees of the Order of Tonti announces it is the intention to file a report within a short time. It is expected to show the total appraised value of the estate is about $1,000,000, of which $760,000 consists of mortgages. Some of these are in process of foreclosure and it will, of course, take several months to realize upon them. The report is also expected to show $300,000 in cash.

Policeman Rescued from Drowning.

Seven men jumped overboard tonight to rescue a policeman who had been on an excursion and fell into the dock while coming off the steamer to the pier. After a long struggle in the water all hands were rescued. The policeman's head was hurt with a plank thrown to him and he was sent to the hospital.

Jobber in Woolens Fails.

Henry Henrici, jobber in woolens, assigned today with preferences amounting to $20,000. Mr. Henrici's liabilities will be about $75,000 and the assets between $30,000 and $40,000. The failure is due to the ill-health of Mr. Henrici and the general depression in business.

Log-Rollers' Picnic.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—One of the most enthusiastic and entertaining sessions of the Eastern Nebraska Log Rolling Association was held today in this city, at which fully 10,000 Modern Woodmen of America were in attendance. This is the third annual picnic.

BIG POINT FOR ELY.

SUPT. WELLS WITHDRAWS THE PROSECUTION AGAINST HIM.

In a Letter to the Investigating Committee the Accuser Says He Doesn't Consider the Scope of the Examination Such as Will Warrant Him in Pressing His Charges—Presents a Review of the Professor's Last Work, However, Asserting That It Teaches Socialism.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—State Superintendent Wells submitted a communication today to the investigating committee declining to take further part in the Prof. Ely investigation. The letter includes a review of Ely's works. It is in the main as follows:

Upon request of your committee, but against the advice of friends and counsel, I attended the meeting of the 21st inst. to take part in the inquiry then pending before the committee. The demonstration that occurred and the sentiments of approval and disapproval expressed during the sitting, as well as the limitation the committee was disposed to place upon the scope of the inquiry and the time to be devoted to it, as well as the admitted lack of power on the part of the committee to prosecute a thorough investigation, constrain me to concur in the advice of friends and counsel that an investigation conducted under such circumstances and with such limitations and lack of power would not be likely to subserve any useful purpose or to reach any satisfactory conclusion. Acting upon such advice I must respectfully decline to be present at any further meetings of the committee. As the committee, however, requested me to submit in writing at the meeting to be held this evening citations to and quotations from Prof. Ely's books establishing the statement in my letter of July 4, 1893, as to what a careful reading of his books will discover, and as I assented to that request I beg leave to submit the following, which is only a partial statement, owing to the limited time afforded me for its preparation.

I have asserted that Dr. Ely's books are the only material evidence of his teachings. The last catalogue of the university, page 37, shows that his "Outlines of Political Economy" is a prescribed text book, and the librarians of the university and of the State Historical Library state that his books and other writings are in both libraries and that several copies of most of his books are in the university library, and that they are frequently consulted by the students.

I shall make but few extracts from his latest volume, "Socialism and Social Reform," which will be followed by a brief statement of the impression made by a careful reading of the book. The first half of this book is devoted to the presentation of the nature and strength of socialism.

Fly's Definition of Socialism.

His definition of socialism is as follows: "Socialism is that contemplated system of industrial society which proposes the abolition of private property in the great material instruments of production, and the substitution therefor of collective ownership, and advocates the collective management of production, together with the distribution of social income by society, and private property in the larger proportion of this social income." The argument in its favor is presented with all the ingenuity and skill at his command. That the case has lost nothing in his hands is shown in the opening paragraph of Part III., entitled "The Weakness of Socialism," The discussion of this topic opens with the statement that "Socialism is as strong as the strongest presentation which can be made of it." Eight chapters, covering seventy-five pages, are given to his presentation of the "Weakness of Socialism." His effort is directed mainly to showing the weakness of the arguments against socialism instead of the weakness of socialism itself. His analysis leaves a distinct impression of his belief in the sentiment expressed in the title to the second chapter, "Alleged, but Not Valid Objections to socialism." He finds three objections of considerable importance. The first two relate to the difficulty of socializing or nationalizing, as he would say, manufactures and foreign commerce. Agriculture seems to him to present a wellnigh insurmountable obstacle. To the discussion of these difficulties less than six pages of tentative review are given.

The remainder of the book advocates with increasing warmth the socialistic program. The appendix includes the platforms or declarations of principles of twelve socialistic societies, foreign and domestic. The platforms of social organizations are designed to be terse and vigorous expressions of their principles, and they stand without challenge or criticism. The second appendix, of forty-three pages, is devoted to a bibliography of socialism. The final and forceful impression left upon the mind of the reader must be radically socialistic. If the book teaches anything it teaches socialism. Nowhere is the student told that the reason that socialism cannot work is grounded in the nature of man.

Nearly 400 pages are devoted to exploiting the claim of Socialists that the common ownership of "all the material instruments of production, and the management of industrial enterprises by the chosen representatives of the people would cure the evils of our present system, but no intimation is given that the temptations to speculation and fraud would thereby be increased a thousand fold. A spirit of obedience to law, a respect for rightfully constituted authority is the prerequisite of good citizenship. But the thought of this volume is based on the assumption that law and authority are organized oppression.

An article entitled "Natural Monopolies and the Workingman—A Program of Social Reform," which was written by Dr. Ely, and appeared in the *North American Review* last March, is the most courageous statement of his opinions which I have seen. In this he defines natural monopolies as the non-competitive class of industries, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, canals, irrigation works, harbors, gas works, street-car lines, and the like." After showing the abuses that arise from private or corporate ownership of such property, he says: "A change of policy with respect to businesses of this kind is advocated. It is laid down as a general principle that non-competitive businesses should be owned and managed by the government, either National, State, or local."

State Control of Industries.

He estimates that the non-competitive businesses represent more than "one-fourth part of the entire wealth of our industrial civilization," excluding property owned by the government. He therefore estimates that much less than three-fourths of our wealth is in private hands. As a specimen of his way of manipulating business difficulties it is interesting to note how Dr. Ely would have the government pay for such property. He says: "If it is needed to raise money to carry out the reform, it is suggested that the fairest way to do this is by means of a well-defined system of inheritance taxes, for such taxes diffuse the burden of the change among the community in proportion to ability to bear it." He asks then that more than one-third of the private wealth of the country should be confiscated, as it goes through Probate Courts to widows and orphans, to try the gigantic experiment. To one of the potent arguments against this scheme, which is that it adds enormously to the patronage and power of crafty politicians, he says this reform itself "must necessarily bring with it civil service reform. . . . The wage-earners, so greatly interested in these enterprises, will want for their management the most capable man in the country. Is it rational for the general public to desire inferior service?"

Prof. Ely is a Socialist who teaches largely by inference and indirection. He either lacks the courage of his convictions or more probably deludes himself into the belief that he is a friendly judge and not an advocate. For myself, I think that if the university is to teach socialism it should employ a frank and open instructor in it. Then the parents who send their children to the university can meet his arguments frankly and openly.

It is proper to state that I am unable to establish the correctness of the information upon which I made the statement in my letter of July 5 to the *Nation*, that the walking delegate from Kansas City was entertained by Prof. Ely at his house and was in constant consultation with him, or that Prof. Ely's connection with the strike in the *Democrat* Printing company's office was as there stated. It is also proper to state that the evidence already taken proves that Dr. Ely twice visited the office of Tracey, Gibbs & Co., while a strike was impending, and that on both occasions he urged the proprietors to make their office a union office; that he again visited the office after the strike occurred and urged them to make it a union office; that at each visit he told the proprietors that the management of the Christian Social Union would probably require him to withdraw his printing if they refused to make it a union office; that Prof. Ely was Secretary of the Christian Social Union and a member of its Executive committee. It is therefore evident that the officers of that union would not have required him to withdraw the printing unless he requested them to do so. The implied intimidation was therefore his own individual act. The evidence proves that a so-called walking delegate from Kansas City was at the same time attempting to intimidate and coerce the firm of Tracey, Gibbs & Co. The inevitable conclusion from these facts is that, whether intentionally or not, Prof. Ely aided and abetted this strike.

It was not shown that he counseled the strikers. It was not proved that Prof. Ely took away any printing because of the refusal to comply with his demands, but it was shown that soon after the strike he ceased to have printing done at the office of Tracey, Gibbs & Co. It was proved that Mr. Klunk, the walking delegate, related to Mr. Tracey the case of a boycott upon the Kansas City *Journal*, by which that company was compelled, as he stated, to submit to the demands of the strikers after the loss of $68,000; that this was repeated by Mr. Tracy to Dr. Ely, and the latter said that was one of the unfortunate incidents of strikes, but that the strikers had sometimes to resort to such measures in order to succeed. That evidently is a justification of the boycott.

President Adams Indorses Ely.

As soon as the reading of the

FAST JOHN R. GENTRY.

THE $10,000 KANSAS PACER BEATS HAL BRADEN.

His Race a Good One, and Won Easily in Straight Heats Averaging 2:07 2-3—Frank Gorton's Mare, Monette, Beats Hettiemont, and George Starr Lands Cocoon a Winner After a Long Race—Oakland Baron Takes His Stake Easily—Directum's Cheap Effort.

The racing luck broke well for the Northwestern Breeders' Association yesterday afternoon. In the first four days the fields were unbalanced and some horses cheapened each contest by outclassing its field. Three of yesterday's four harness events were sharply fought out and the horses chosen to win hollow victories in them were beaten after fighting races.

The best of these contests was in the 2:11 pacing race, in which John R. Gentry beat Hal Braden in straight heats, averaging 2:07¾ per heat. It was a costly surprise to the harness racing talent, which freely accepts odds of 1 to 5 on what it considers a good thing. It backed Braden as the pacers. There were only five, but they were all extremely fast. Hal Braden, 2:07¾, was the natural favorite, but the odds, 5 to 1 on, were too short. Against Braden were Reflector, 2:07¾; John R. Gentry, 2:09½; Online, 2:07¼; and J. H. L., 2:08½. All their records except J. H. L.'s were made this season.

J. H. L. drew the pole and led around the turn, where Reflector broke. Nearing the quarter J. H. L. lost his stride and Gentry went to the front. Online followed him and Geers trailed them with Braden. Going to the bend from the half Online had had enough, though the clip to the half in 1:04¼ was only at the rate of 2:08¾. Around the bend Braden tackled Gentry, and the pair paced head and head to the stretch, the inside position giving Gentry nearly a length's advantage as they were straightened for the trip home. At the eighth pole Braden was a length and a half behind and beaten. McHenry was sitting still behind the $10,000 pacer, while Geers was hard at work on Braden's neck. But it was no use. Gentry had the foot of him and pacing home a glib and easy last quarter in 30½ seconds won the heat by a length in 2:07¼, a cut of 2¾ seconds in his record.

The betting changed and Gentry was a 50 to 40 favorite. Braden was sharply played in the books for the heat. Online rushed out on the turn and led Gentry to the middle of the backstretch. There he was done. Braden had been pacing at Gentry's side three parts of a length back. He moved up as Online retired, but Gentry went away again and led the Tennessee horse around the turn by half a length, both going beautifully level. Again the rail position let Gentry draw clear on the turn, and try as he would Geers could not get Braden up, and Gentry won, with McHenry sitting still, by a length and a half. As they finished Geers hit Braden a cruel cut with the whip. Gentry had come back in 2:07½, with a last quarter in only 31⅝ seconds. Chandler with Online had gone out to kill him off early for Braden. The plan had failed and the talent was worsted. The backstretch quarter was a hummer, in 31¼ seconds.

Gentry came back fresh and as sharp of speed as ever and won the third heat and race. He and Braden, away together, paced side by side to the half. There Braden lost half a length, but closed again only to be outfooted around to the stretch turn. McHenry sat still all the way home and won the heat handily by a length and a half in 2:08½, Braden an open length before Online.

The race summary follows:

2:08 class, pacing, purse $2,000:

John R. Gentry, b. h., by Ashland Wilkes—Damewood, by Wedgewood (McHenry).....	1	1	1	
Hal Braden, b. h., by Brown Hal—Kate Braden, by Bay Tom (Geers).....	2	2	2	
Online, b. h., by Woodline—Angeline, by Chester Chief (Chandler).....	3	4	3	
Reflector, b. h., by Duplex—Fannie Russell, by Norfolk (Dickerson).....	5	3	4	
J. H. L., blk. h., by Idol Wilkes—Hattie Cromwell, by Harrison Chief (Thomas).....	4	5	5	

Heats.	1qr.	2qr.	3qr.	4qr.	Mile.
First.....	:32½	:31¾	32¾	30½	2:07¼
Second.....	:32	:31¾	32¾	31¼	2:07¼
Third.....	:32¾	:31¾	32¾	32	2:08½

Average for three heats, 2:07¾.

BETTING.

First heat—Auctions—Hal Braden, $100; field $35. Books—John R. Gentry, 3 to 1. Mutuals paid $14.30.

Second heat—Auctions—John R. Gentry, $50; field, $40. Books—John R. Gentry, 3 to 1. Mutuals paid $9.

Third heat—Auctions—John R. Gentry, $25; field, $6. Books—John R. Gentry, 3 to 10. Mutuals paid, $6.20.

Cocoon Turns Over Another Good Thing.

The 2:22-class trotters came out for the second race. The purse was $1,500 and the field eight strong, with Frank L., 2:17¼, a stout favorite, and Judge Fisher, 2:16¼, second choice. Against them were Cocoon, 2:15½, Tim Kane, 2:21¼, Sir Bell, 2:24, Palatine, 2:22¾; Greenleaf, 2:22½, and Eltinwood, 2:22¼.

The first heat was always between the Judge and Frank L. They drew away together going into the backstretch and the Judge in front trotted a scant length apart to the stretch. There Judge Fisher drew away a little, but Frank L. all out, got within a length of him at the middle of the stand, but lost his stride and was beaten a length and a half.

Before the second heat the judges took Law—said to be intoxicated—out and put Goldsmith in Tim Kane's sulky. Judge Fisher went on a double break on the first turn and Frank L. took a long lead. In the middle of the backstretch Goldsmith moved up Tim Kane and heading Sir Bell closed on the leader. But he could never get to Frank L., who won, eased up, by four lengths. Before the change of drivers was announced Tim Kane was backed from 10 to 3 to 1 won to win the heat.

The third heat was full of life. Frank L. and Tim Kane went buzzing around the turn together and seesawed for the lead through the backstretch, were Judge Fisher was closing. Around the bend Frank L. drew away and led Tim Kane a length, with Fisher another length back, third. Frank L. came home with a bit to spare and beat the plunging Fisher a scant length in 2:16. Fisher was set back for his breaks and the place given to Tim Kane.

Tim Kane rushed away and took the lead on the turn in the fourth heat, Frank L. chasing him into the backstretch. Fisher broke on the turn and never figured in the heat. Frank L. got to Kane at the half, outtrotting him around the bend, and had him beat at the eighth pole. There George Starr brought up Cocoon, who had gone three easy heats, on the outside, and though Thayer lifted and lashed the favorite, Starr's rush was not to be denied and Cocoon headed the Sentinel Wilkes horse ten yards from the wire. There he made a tired break and Cocoon won the heat by half a length in 2:15.

Early book bets on Frank L. were declared off, Thayer being given permission to lay the horse up. Cocoon went out at the word and always in front won the heat easily by a length from Judge Fisher in 2:17¼.

Only the heat winners came out for the sixth heat. Fisher rushed away and led all the route to the stretch by half a length. There Frank L. came up and Starr began his drive with Cocoon. At the sixteenth pole Frank L. broke and was done, and Cocoon, outtrotting Fisher, settled to a break and won the heat and race by half a length.

The race summary follows:

2:22 class, trotting, purse $1,500:

Cocoon, bl. m., by Cyclone—Fanny Connor, by Bourbon Wilkes (George Starr).....	5	8	5	1 1 1
Frank L., bl. h., by Sentinel Wilkes—Hattie Haydon, by Mamb. Foster (Thayer).....	2	1	2	6 3 3
Judge Fisher, ch. h., by Lockwood Chief—Linkwood Maid, by Tripoli-tan Chief (Dickerson).....	1	4	3	6 2 2
Tim Kane, b. h., by Judge Trumbull—Gwynn Nell, by Stockholm (Law and Goldsmith).....	7	2	3	5 ro
Eltinwood, b. m., by Notwood—Amora, by Attorney (Thompson)...	3	6	4	5 3 ro
Palatine, blk. m., by Palo Alto—Eleine, by Messenger Duroc (A. McDowell)	5	5	7	4 7 ro
Greenleaf, b. h., by Goldleaf, dam unraced (J. Cal).....	6	7	8	7 4 ro
Sir Bell, b. h., by Lyle Wilkes—Lovely, by Enfield (C. Turner).....	4	3	6	8 dr

Heats.	1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.	Mile.
First.....	:34½	:34	:33½	33	2:15½
Second.....	:33½	:34¾	:33¾	:32¾	2:14¾
Third.....	:34	:34¼	:33¾	:33	2:16
Fourth.....	:33½	:34¾	:34¼	:34	2:15
Fifth.....	:35½	:35	:34	:32¾	2:17¼
Sixth.....	:34	:34½	:34¼	:33	2:16¾

Average for six heats, 2:15.83.

BETTING.

First heat—Auctions—Frank L., $50; Judge Fisher, $40; Cocoon, $15; field, $10. Books—Judge Fisher 3 to 1, place evens. Mutuals paid $7.30.

Second heat—Auctions—Judge Fisher, $50; field, $45. Books—Frank L. 7 to 5, Tim Kane place evens. Mutuals—Field paid $6.20.

Third heat—Auctions—Frank L., $25; field, $8. Books—Cocoon 6 to 5, place 3 to 10, Tim Kane place 6 to 5. Mutuals paid $7.20.

Fourth heat—Auctions—Frank L., $25; field, $10. Books—Cocoon 6 to 5, place 3 to 1. Mutuals paid $13.40.

Fifth heat—Auctions—Cocoon, $25; field, $25. Books—Cocoon 2 to 5, Judge Fisher place 2 to 5. Mutuals paid $7.40.

Sixth heat—Auctions—Cocoon, $25; field, $13. Books—Cocoon 3 to 5. Mutuals no pool.

Monette Wins a Good Game Race.

The last event of the day was the 2:25 class for trotters, purse $1,500. The Cleveland mare, Hettiemont, 2:16¼, was favorite. Myra Simmons, 2:24¼, and Monette, 2:18¾, the Derby winner, and Nominee were most fancied of the other five. It was a pretty race between Myra, Hettiemont, Monette, and Lovelace from the quarter home. Myra led to the eighth pole, where Monette came through and beat Hettiemont a length with a bit left in 2:19¼.

The second heat was always between Monette and Hettiemont. The roan mare from Cleveland outtrotted the Gorton mare around the turn and was clear at the half. Around the bend Monette closed again, but was a length to the bad when they were straightened out. But foot by foot under West's call Monette got up, and, catching Hettiemont before the stand, beat her a length in 2:18, a half second cut in her record.

Monette won the third heat and race in the dusk. After Hettiemont had led well into the stretch the Monon mare came along and beat her handily in 2:17½, another cut in her record.

The race summary follows:

2:25 class, trotting, purse $1,500:

Monette, blk. m., by Monon—Doska, by Woodford Mambrino (West).....	1	1	1	
Hettiemont, rn. m. by Haroldmont—Lady Clark, by Mohawk Jr. (Geers).....	2	2	2	
Myra Simmons, b. m. by Simmons, dam by Allie West (Swearingen).....	3	3	3	
Nominee, b. g. by Rescue, dam untraced (Kissell).....	7	4	4	
Lovelace, b. c. by Egotist—Crepon, by Princeps (Chandler).....	4	6	6	
Silverdale, br. h. by Walkill Prince—Cassandra (Wilson).....	5	5	5	
Mary, b. m. by St. Just—Holly, by Hamlet (Thomas).....	6	7	8	
Dick Roche, gr. g. by Port Leonard, dam untraced (Robards).....	8	8	7	

Heats.	1qr.	2qr.	3qr.	4qr.	Mile.
First.....	:35¾	:35¾	:35½	:32¾	2:19¼
Second.....	:35¾	:34¾	:34¼	:33	2:18
Third.....	:35	:34½	:35	:33	2:17½

Average for three heats, 2:18⅓.

BETTING.

First heat—Auctions—Hettiemont, $50; Nominee, $15; Silverdale, $10; Dick Roche, $5; field, $15. Books—Monette, 5 to 1; place, 2 to 1. Mutuals paid $9.20.

Second heat—Auctions—Field, $50; Hottiemont, $16; Monette, $16. Books—Monette, 8 to 5; place, 1 to 2. Mutuals paid $8.

Third heat—Auctions—Monette, $25; field, $6. Books—Monette, 2 to 5; Hettiemont, place, 2 to 5. Mutuals paid $7.10.

Directum's Mild Mile in 2:10.

Directum's trip against his own record of 2:05¼ was a cheap affair. The great horse was warmed up a mile at 3:15 p. m. in 2:08¼, last half in 1:03¾. An hour later he went a second mile in 2:13. At 5:07 p. m. came the exhibition mile. It was in 2:10. The quarters were in :33¾; half, 1:05¾; three-quarters, 1:38¾; mile, 2:10. Directum seemed to tire on the end.

Friday's Washington Park Races.

First race, Champion Stake, 4-year-olds, trotting, purse $2,000:

Baronet,	Uncle Josh,
Cythera,	Rose Leaf,
Wistful,	Kratz,
Rex Americus,	Chantward.

Second race, Clipper Stake, 2:15 pacing class, purse $3,000:

Anheuser,	Seal,
Dollie Spanker,	Allie L.,
Lottie Lorine,	Red Lady,
Kitty B.,	Vera Capel,
Joe Sperry,	Rosby Pat.

Third race, 2:17 class, trotting, purse $1,500:

Maggie Sherman,	Graydon,
Hilton,	Peveril,
Revolt,	Good Time,
Kate F.,	Lissa,
Alta,	Miss Nelson,
Barofmore,	Clorine,
Sunrise Prince,	Mayflower Maker,
Senator A.,	Jerry F.

Special race, pacing, purse $5,000:
Robert J. (2:04¾), Joe Patchen (2:06).

ALIX TO ATTACK THE RECORD.

The Sweet Mare Is to Make a Special Trip Saturday.

Alix will not start in Saturday's free-for-all. That was settled last night. She will be drawn and leave Phœbe Wilkes, Nightingale, Pixley, and Azote to fight it out. Instead of going in this race, which the great mare would have overbalanced, she will be seen in a special event the same afternoon against Nancy Hanks' 2:04, which seems in great danger from the mile Alix reeled off Wednesday under adverse conditions. Negotiations are all closed and Saturday's trip against the record is certain.

Morris Jones, who owns the largest interest in Alix, was at Washington Park yesterday. He and Monroe Salisbury are both anxious for most any kind of a match against Directum.

FIGHTING FINISHES AT DECATUR.

Silver Dick, Star Hawk, Judge Case, and Rego Win the Races.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—There were hot fighting races here today, in the presence of 5,000 people. Royal Prince, the Chicago horse, ran over Topaz's sulky in the second race, fourth heat, and ran away, injuring Joe Bryant badly, the horse opening an artery in the left hind fetlock, caused by the end of the broken shaft striking it. The summary:

2:30 class, pacing, purse $500:

Silver Dick (Barry).....	1	1	1	
Tommy Brown, b. g., by El Capitan (Blackwell).....	2	3	2	
Julia R., b. m., by Tasco (Copeland).....	3	2	4	
Walter Wilkes, b. h., by Wilkes (McHaffie).....	4	7	3	
Lady Patton, b. m., by Anderson Wilkes (Hilston).....	5	4	7	
Tony Hill, br. g., by Swigart (Kimball).....	8	6	5	
Benefactor, r. h., ch. h., by Benefactor (Fuller).....	10	9	6	
Grape Vine, gr. g., by McCurdy Jr. (Ryan)...	7	6dis		
Emphony, gr. m., by Byerly Abdalkaler (Ashmore).....	9	11	dr	
George Gould, b. h., by Jay Gould (Biggs)...	8	10dis		

Time—2:14¾; 2:15¾; 2:13.

2:24 class, trotting, purse $500:

Star Hawk, b. h., by Charlie Boy (Fuller).....	4	3	6	1 1 1
Moss, gr. g., by Mood (Balfour).....	6	1	2	6 2 6
Tonga, blk. g., by Hoffman (Hoffman).....	3	5	8	8 5 5
Billy Bolton, br. g., by Almont (Campbell).....	1	2	2	4 4 2
Cephas, blk. h., by Fairy Gift (Haines)...	5	4	4	2 5 4
Charles Baldwin, blk. h., by Iowa Chief (Sunday).....	7	10	9	5 6 3
Sam Weller, br. h., by Charlie (Patterson).....	2	5	7	10 7 9
Royal Prince, ch. h., by Dexter Prince (Bryant).....	9	7	1	11 hurt
Bright Mark, b. m., by Von Bismark (Sullivan).....	10	11	10	7 9 8
Dorah H., b. m., by Forest Druke (O'Hara).....	8	9	8	6 8 7

Time—2:20¼; 2:21¼; 2:19¾; 2:20; 2:21½; 2:22½.

Gussie Ill., b. m. (Downing)..... 11 6 11 9 10 dr
Judge Case, by Brown (Williams)..... 5 3 2 1 1 1
Silver Thread, gr. m., by Norman Medium (Greeve)..... 3 1 1 2 4 5
David Crockett, blk. g., by Illinois Chief (Hawkins)..... 1 4 4 3 6 2
Stella H., b. m., by Illinois Chief (Lindsay)..... 3 2 2 8 8 3 4
Wild Rose, by Western Cloud (Fuller)..... 9 9 3 4 2 3
Joe Nelson, by Furdurs (Johnson)..... 4 6 7 5 5 6
Lavoca, by Anderson Wilkes (Huston)..... 8 5 5 6 dr
Taimero, by Telmera (Lake)..... 10 8 8 7 dr
Oliver C., by Fitz (Forman)..... 6 7 6 7 dr
Harry K. (Thomas)..... 7 dr

Time—2:20; 2:19; 2:19¾; 2:20¾; 2:21; 2:20½.

2:45 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Macroon, by McCurdy's Hamb (Cummings).	8	2	3	
Billy Hoimes (Sweeney).....	2	7	2	
Mile, by Delmar (Sutphen).....	3	3	7	
Roxiana, by Ambassador (Haynes).....	5	4	8	
Barolite, by Baron Wilkes (Morehouse).....	6	6	6	
Francis M., by Motor (Hubbard).....	7	5	5	
Effie L., by Spinx (Fisher).....	10	9	9	
Wagneto (Ashmore).....	9	8	dr	
Maud H., by Lazour Cossack (Meredith).....	9	dr		

Time—2:24; 2:24; 2:23.

PREDICATE WINS A GOOD RACE.

Big Crowds Gather to See the Harness Performers at Lebanon.

LEBANON, Ind., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Twenty thousand people witnessed the best exhibition of racing ever seen on the Lebanon fair grounds. The summaries:

2:24 class, trotting, purse $250:

Predicate, b. h., by Prince.....	3	3	1	1 1
Frank H., b. h., by Laclede.....	4	1	2	5 5
Grace Walker, bl. m., by Royal Fraugh..	1	2	3	4 4
Eddy, b. h., by Davis.....	2	4	4	3 3
Kaffir, b. h., by Alnazar.....	5	5	5	3 3

Time—2:23½; 2:28; 2:28; 2:26¾; 2:26.

2:25 class, pacing, purse $250:

John T., g. g., by Harry B.....	1	1	1	1 1
Alice Crittenden, b. m., by Crittenden....	1	2	5	3 3
Hattie Haydon, by Mamb. Foster (Thayer).....	2	3	2	4 2
Breastplate, b. g., by Rosedale.....	4	3	3	5 4
Antidote, b. h., by Andreus.....	5	5	4	2 5
Red Star, ch. h., by Chestnut.....	3	6	dis	

Time—2:18¾; 2:22½; 2:22¾; 2:23¾.

2:50 class, trotting, purse $200:

Gue Allen, b. h., by Champion.....	1	1	1	
Col. Matson, b. h., by Chance.....	2	2	3	5 ro
Col. New, b. h., by Sigman New.....	3	4	4	dis
Ulopa, b. h., by C. M. Clay Jr.....	4	3	2	
Lyon, ch. g., by Bradley.....	5	5	5	
Tonnace Moore, b. m., by Judge Tranby.....	dis			

Time—2:28¾; 2:27; 2:31.

Notes of the Trotters.

Piedmont, 2:17¼, once a great trotter died at the Vina Ranch, Cal., Aug. 9.

Monroe Salisbury thinks that Directly can beat the 3-year-old pacing record—Online's 2:11—and the noble colt will go against the mark Saturday.

The judges could not stand the pressure, and after the first heat in the pacing race went back to the oral plan of announcing the finishes. It satisfied the crowd.

The secret of Carbonate's bad performance against Directly was in the bad effects of the cocaine used freely on the colt's sore mouth. It made him temporarily insane.

Early in the afternoon A. B. Harris' good-looking young horse Pitt Kellogg, by Chester Chief, dam by Toronto Chief, was driven by Foster to beat 2:30¾, and trotted a handy mile in 2:27¼.

In the first heat of the 2:08 pace Bookmaker Andy Welch was financially hurt. He held out Hal Braden and posted 10 to 1 any of the others. John R. Gentry was backed down to 5 to 1 and a long line "cashed in." A strong play was made on Braden the second heat at 3 to 2. Geentry remaining almost unbacked.

TALENT GETS A FACER

COBWEBS AND J. M. D. GO DOWN AT POUGHKEEPSIE RACES.

Aunt Deliah Finally Wins the 2:14 Trot from the Fast Field in Which There Are Two Other Heat Winners — Trotters Lower Their Records in the Race—Daisy Despain Gives Her Party a Bump in the 2:26 Pace, Claytina Winning — Other Races.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—This was the banner day of the Grand Circuit meeting, the attendance being the largest of the week and the sport quite the most interesting. A hot wave which came this morning enabled the horses to go several fast miles. This was notably the case in the 2:14 trot, which brought together a field of eight well-seasoned campaigners. Of these Cobwebs was a slight favorite before the start, J. M. D. selling as second choice. Billy A. scurried off in front promptly in the first heat, and, after a brush with Paragon, came home with a new record of 2:13¼. Neither Cobwebs nor J. M. D. had made a move, and the betting was still on this pair of cracks. The first intimation of their downfall came in the second heat, when Cobwebs tried in vain to overtake Billy A., who had a length the best of the chestnut gelding in 2:14. Turner moved up to third place with J. M. D. in this mile, and as Cobwebs evidently would not do the plunge was on J. M. D. at $100 to $80 over the field before the third heat. Billy A. kept in front as before to the last quarter, where he fell back tired. Cobwebs, who had been forcing the pace, was unable to take advantage of this chance, for Edith H. rushed up and outfooted him cleverly in 2:12½. Betting was 25 to 9 against the gray mare from New Hampshire after this fast performance, but she was unable to repeat it. After leading till well down the homestretch in the fourth heat Edith H. surrendered to J. M. D., but Aunt Deliah made a successful rush from the outside and landed a length ahead in 2:12½.

The fifth heat was the last hope of those who had backed J. M. D. and Cobwebs, but neither was equal to remaining in the race. Billy A. set the pace this time, then Charley C. came through and showed in front at the head of the homestretch, Aunt Deliah was closing rapidly and despite a hard drive by Demarest, the mare nailed the gray gelding in the last stride. Of the three heat winners Aunt Deliah was the least exhausted. Billy A. brushed with Edith H. to the last furlong. Stewart gave his game mare her head and won the long fight by three lengths in 2:17½.

Following this disastrous defeat of hot favorites came another facer in the 2:26 pace. Daisy Despain started in this, though she had been in service during the two first days and played with her slower opponents for two heats. When the race seemed as good as over the little mare became unsteady and after losing two heats to Claytina was distanced. Gil Curry got in to try and save the day with the favorite, but she grew worse in his hands than before. Claytina proved the better master over the sick sensational Red Wilkes, but both were weary in the sixth heat.

Happy Lady won her first spurs in the grand circuit over an indifferent field in the 2:27 trot. Little Tobe had speed enough but was unsteady in all the heat, so that the big mare got off with a record of 2:21¼. For the last of the meeting on Friday the free-for-all pace is the principal event. The summaries:

2:14 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Aunt Deliah, b. m., by Harold Patchen—Georgia Wilkes, by Red Wilkes (Stewart).....	6	8	4	1 1 1
Billy A., b. g., by Bay Tom Jr. (Shillinglaw).....	1	1	5	5 5 3
Edith H., g. m., by Deucalion (Cook).....	3	6	1	3 6 2
Cobwebs, ch. g. (Trimble).....	5	2	3	2 4 ro
J. M. D., b. g. (Turner).....	4	3	2	4 2 ro
Charley C., g. g. (B. Demarest).....	8	7	6	6 2 ro
Amboy, ch. g. (Cornwell).....	7	4	7	dis
Paragon, b. g. (Swain).....	2	5	8	dis

Time—2:13¼; 2:14; 2:12¾; 2:12½; 2:14; 2:17¾.

2:26 class, pacing, purse $500:

Claytina, b. m., by Clay Mohawk Chief (Gumary).....	2	2	1	1 2 1
Grace Wilkes, b. m., by Repetition (Spratt and Green).....	3	4	2	2 1 2
William Arthur, b. g. (Howell).....	5	6	4	3 3 ro
Daisy Despain, g. m., by Alf King Pharoah (Stewart and Curry).....	1	1	5	4 4 ds
Highland Lassie, g. m. (Dancourt).....	6	3	3	5 dis
Hannibal, g. g. (Rider).....	4	5	6	dis

Time—2:17¾; 2:15¾; 2:19¾; 2:19¾; 2:20¾; 2:25¾.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Happy Lady, b. m., by Happy Russell, dam by Gen. Washington (Turner).....	1	1	1	
Little Tobe, b. g., by Merrifield.....	2	2	2	
Gee Whizz, br. g. (Hendrickson).....	3	3	3	
Frank C., br. g. (Howell).....	4	dis		

Time—2:22¾; 2:22½; 2:21¼.

MANY HARD HEATS AT SYRACUSE.

Teddy Collins, Electric Coin, and Tony Wilcox Win the Races.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The third day was the best of the meeting, the racing being well contested. The track was in fair condition, weather hot, and attendance good. The unfinished 2:24 pace took eight heats to decide it, the seventh being declared no heat.

Electric Coin, after laying up in the most barefaced manner in the first heat, took the 2:29 trot with ease, and Tony Wilcox won a game race in the 2:15 pace.

The summaries:

2:24 class, pacing, purse $400:

Teddy Collins, ch. h., by Wilkie Collins (Benedict).....	9	1	3	2	1	3	0	1	
Cedar Snake, b. g., by Locomotive (Smith and Burlew).....	4	4	2	1	2	1	0	2	
Ace of Diamonds, g. g., by Helmest John (Percy and Brigham)...	1	2	1	3	3	2	0	3	
Tony Monarch, ch. g., by Sir Monarch (Clark).....	2	3	4	4	4	ro.			

Time—2:28¾; 2:24¼; 2:27; 2:25¾; 2:27½; 2:26¾; 0:00; 2:33¾.

2:29 class, trotting, purse $400:

Electric Coin, b. h., by Electioneer, dam by Gen. Benton (Feek).....	1	1	1	1
Tom Hal, b. h., by Samuel B. (Brigham)...	2	2	3	2
Helen K., b. m., by Sherman (Benedict)...	3	3	2	3
Favor Wilkes, b. h., by Favorite Wilkes (Gray).....	4	4	4	4

Time—2:31¾; 2:26¾; 2:24½; 2:27¾.

2:15 class, pacing, purse $500:

Tony Wilcox, ch. g., by Betterton, dam by Black Damon (Spangler).....	1	1	1	
Tennent, blk. g., by Rounds Sprague (Brigham).....	3	2	2	
Queen Gothard, b. m., by St. Gothard (Benedict).....	2	3	3	
Edwin C., g. c. (Garlick).....	4	4	4	
Little Pete, b. g., by Ansonia (Rathbun)...	5	dis		
Subscriber, br. h., by Jim Scriber (Birney)...	dis			

Time—2:18¾; 2:17; 2:19¾.

PATIENCE AND GUY FIGHT IT OUT.

The Mare Hardly Speedy Enough, but Gives the Crowd a Sensation.

WELLSVILLE, O., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Three thousand people saw the second day's races. Day and track were perfect and the track record was tied. The unfinished event of yesterday was completed. There was only one really close and exciting race. That was between Guy and Patience in the 2:22 trot, the last two heats Patience being on Guy's shoulder from start to finish without a break and neither could secure further advantage. The summary:

Three-year-olds and under, pacing and trotting, purse $200:

Latimer Girl, blk. m., by Pyrmadia (Boyd).....	3	1	2	1 1
Nettie Morland, ch. f., by Bad Wilkes (Price).....	2	3	1	4 2
Flying Simon, r. h., by Billy Green (Karr).....	1	2	5	5 5
Menting, b. h., by Ellenlie Wilkes (Meil)...	5	4	3	2 4
Sadie G., b. m., by Jim Riddle (Walters)...	4	5	4	3 3
Ills Cyclone, gr. g., by Fayette Medium (Weldin).....	6	dis		

Time—2:33¾; 2:29¾; 2:31½; 2:34; 2:32¾.

2:30 class, trotting, purse $300:

Leafer F., b. m., by Inspector (Spencer)...	1	1	2	1
Mahomet, b. h., by Mamb Clay (Carmott)...	2	4	1	4
Barnie Wilkes Jr., b. g., by B. Wilkes (Wallat).....	4	3	3	5
Sadie Allen, b. m., by Kentucky Jewel (Hallsel).....	3	2	5	3
Pilot W., b. g., by Turfman (Burns).....	6	3	6	6
Pewhouse, ch. g., by Mohawk (Adams).....	4	6	4	5
Vermont, ch. g., by Baumont (Thubron)...	dis			

Time—2:24¾; 2:28; 2:25¾; 2:24¾.

2:50 class, pacing, purse $250:

Dartford, b. h., by Capt. Lyons (Montague)..	1	1	1	
Frank Hal, b. g. (Buzron).....	2	2	2	
Billy C., b. g. (Hideaway).....	4	3	4	
Altmont, b. h. (Harian).....	3	4	5	
Alite, b. m. (Duncan).....	5	5	3	
Eddie Kell, b. g. (Kell).....	7	6	6	
Mollie B., b. m. (Karr).....	6	dis		
Van, blk. g. (Weldin).....	8	dis		

Time—2:28¾; 2:22¾; 2:31.

2:22 class, trotting, purse $400:

Guy, ch. h., by Robert Ryadik (Miller).....	1	1	1	
Patience (Hunt).....	3	3	2	
Lady M., g. m., by Billy H. (Thubron).....	2	3	4	
Frankie, b. m., by Strathmore (Walters).....	4	4	3	
Charlie B., b. h., by Pompadore (Heiz).....	5	dr		
Harvey N., b. g., by Belding's Hambletonian (Williams).....	6	dis		

Time—2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:21¼.

TOD CROOK GOES FAST AT URBANA.

Lowers the Track Record to 2:15¾ Over a Course by No Means Fast.

URBANA, O., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—About 15,000 persons saw good racing here today. The track record of 2:23 was lowered to 2:15¾. The track was in fine condition, but is a slow one. Tod Crook lowered the record. The summaries:

2:28 class, trotting, purse $200:

Proctor W., b. h.....	1	1	1	
Billy Dolan, b. g.....	2	2	2	
Starling, b. h.....	3	3	4	
Alice C., b. m.....	7	7	3	
Nancy, br. m.....	4	5	5	
Mid Cloud, ch. h.....	10	4	8	
Billy Churchill, b. g.....	6	9	6	
Little Duchess, b. m.....	5	6	7	
John D., br. g.....	9	8	9	

Time—2:26¾; 2:28¾; 2:28¾.

Free for all pacing, purse $250:

Tod Crook, b. g.....	4	2	1	1 1
Gray Ben, g. g.....	1	1	2	3 3
Strong Boy, g. h.....	2	4	3	4 2
Applejack, b. h.....	3	3	4	2 4
Reuben W., b. h.....	5	5	5	dr

Time—2:16¼; 2:17; 2:15¾; 2:20; 2:20¾.

2:40 class, pacing, purse $200:

King of Salem, b. h.....	1	1	1	
Tommy B., b. g.....	3	3	2	
George Cloud, blk. g.....	2	5	3	
Popolo, br. h.....	4	2	4	
Red Rock, b. h.....	7	4	5	
Alabastine, g. g.....	5	7	6	
Lottie W., b. m.....	6	6	7	
George K., br. h.....	8	dr		

Time—2:20; 2:21¾; 2:24.

Two-year-olds, trotting, purse $1,450:

Warren Cuym, b. h.....	3	1	1
Emerson Clark, blk. h.....	2	3	2
Pfotten, b. m.....	1	2	3
Zip, b. m.....	4	4	4

Time—2:28; 2:34; 2:35¾.

OLD ALERT WINS A FAST RACE.

Adbell Fails to Lower His Record in His Petaluma, Cal., Race.

PETALUMA, Cal., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The great Adbell failed to lower his record. Best Way by Prince Red, he by Red Wilkes, entered the list. Alert, the old-time rival of Oliver K., won a good race in excellent time. The track was slow, attendance good. The great pacing race between four of the best pacers in California, Plunkett, Tom Ryder, Pomona, and Rosita A., will take place tomorrow. The summaries:

2-year-olds, trotting, purse

N IS FAST.

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2:13¼—Other Har-

3.—[Special.]—Four
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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTORS—NOW EMPLOYED; CHANCE TO make money. Address D 633, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN—TO TRAVEL AND FORM LOCAL boards or appoint representatives for a large investment and loan association offering unusual advantages, with an abundance of money to loan; will be paid good commission on business done and on all renewal business from agents appointed; an unsurpassed opportunity to man with experience. Address, stating qualifications, L E 20, Tribune office.

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COOK—COLORED; FEMALE; REFERENCES. 3532 Dearborn-av.

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HOUSEWORK—EDGEWATER, (NORTH SIDE)—Girl for housework, American family, 3 adults; light work; pleasant location, corner Evanston and Ryan-aves., over grocery, drug store. BLACK; electric cars.

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STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON; EXPERIenced; $12. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

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South Side.

1313 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board.

1635 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDing; very nice rooms; choice location; reasonable.

2116 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single and en suite; steam heat; reasonable.

2540 INDIANA-AV.—DETACHED HOUSE, 74 feet front; most elegant home; single room, second floor; excellent table; references.

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HAVING TAKEN AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESidence, detached, with large grounds, etc., in best part of North side, desire about four responsible parties to take rooms; table unsurpassed in every respect. Address L E 47, Tribune office.

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North Side.

182 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE front rooms; good board; reasonable prices.

423 DEARBORN-AV.—TWO ELEGANT ROOMS with board; steam heat.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board; also day board; steam heat.

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LAHMBRA HOTEL, 1928 STATE. ALCOVE rooms; private baths; $1.50 week up; rooms and board in restaurant, $5 up.

"CUT RATES." "CUT RATES." THE CENtral, Dearborn and State-sts., room and board $4 a day; $3.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day $1.50 a week up.

HOTEL VENDOME, CLARK AND CENTER-STS., fronting Lincoln Park, is offering to prompt payers, desirable guests, ordinary inducements in the way of excellent board at surprisingly low prices.

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GOOD ROOMS AND EXCELLENT BOARD IN Winnetka near depot. Apply to MRS. OSTRANDER, Winnetka, Ill.

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GO TO "THE ELMS," EDISON PARK, FOR the season; superior board $6; new and select. Address DR. BECK, Siegel & Cooper's.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—YOUNG COUPLE WANT LARGE front room with board in refined family; about $30 mo. Address D 651, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large outside cozy rooms; supplied with electric light; $2 per day and upward; $10 to $40 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine 2d to none for those who desire it; table d'hote dinners served with wine from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT—4151 GRAND-BLVD.; FURNISHED 3 front and side room; modern conveniences; references.

TO RENT—1905 MICHIGAN-AV.; ROOMS FOR one or two; comfortably furnished.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., single or en suite; thirteen.

North Side.

TO RENT—"THE ILLINOIS," 1550 DEARBORN-av. and Goethe-st.—Elegantly-appointed rooms to rent, en suite or single, with porcelain bath tubs, electric lighting filtered ice water; hot water system of heating.

TO RENT — NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; steam heat, bath; walking distance; reasonable. 443 E. Chicago-av., or 224 Rush.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; private family; modern improvements. 363 E. Superior-st.

TO RENT—217 DEARBORN-AV., A HANDSOME front room; low rent; walking distance; private; references.

West Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM; WEST; furnace heat; with board if desired. 266 Superior-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, large, clean, sunny, and all conveniences, newly furnished, suitable for parlor and bedroom, for lady and daughter, between Huron and Oak, Dearborn-av. and Case; state terms, which must be reasonable; references given. Address D 688, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—

1626 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Large, handsomely and elaborately furnished swell rooming house; established business; furniture for sale cheap, or part time; or will rent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED, 3140 CALUMET-av., the modern residence and furniture, value $17,000, to first-class responsible party giving satisfactory references; $75 per month; house 25-foot front, detached, 2 stories and garden basement, large chambers, elevator if desired, natural fuel gas in grates and kitchen, electric wiring with current. Call afternoons 1 to 4. Will rent unfurnished.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT 10-ROOM house, new, stone front; good location, 1 block of Grand-blvd. 519 45th-st. Open for inspection afternoons.

TO RENT—101 24TH-ST., NEAT AND ATtractive; only $35 per month to good party. JOHN C. LONG, 94 Portland Block.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—ELEGANT STONE front, 9 room; perfect order; $50 per month. GEORGE M. HORK, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ATTRACTIVE 9-ROOM BRICK and stone house, 1704 E. 49th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—928 WEST MONROE-ST.; STONE-front; two parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor; excellent condition; good neighborhood. H. POTWIN, 136 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—926 W. MONROE-ST., COR. OAKley-av.; very desirable; clean rent. H. POTWIN 136 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—BEST AND CHEAPEST 8-ROOM house on West Side; all improvements; $30.00. Call C. C. FOUKE, 901, 108 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, NO. 23 N. Lincoln-st., corner Walnut. Apply next door, or at JOHN CARRE, 65, 163 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—46 BELLEVUE-PL.; CHEAP TO good tenant. SCHMID, 601, 167 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

FINE MODERN HOUSE—EAST FRONT, barn, garden, city and cistern water; including carpets, shades, and poles; $40 per month. Address, a week, D 695, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—7 TO 9-ROOM MODERN house in nice locality; moderate rent; South Side, between 20th and 65th-sts. Address, stating rent, L E 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—JUST COMPETED; LOW RENTAL. S. e. cor. St. Lawrence-av. and 48th-st.

Steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, mantels, consoles, china closets, sideboards, baths, janitor service, oak finish; 5, 6, and 7 room cor. flats. Agent on premises from 2 to 5 daily.

DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE ELIZABETH, S. E. COR. 47TH and Evans-av., 3, 5, 6, 7 room flats; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, gas grates, laundry tubs, hardwood finish, and polished hardwood floors; keys with janitor, 4711 Evans-av.; rents $25 to $35.

CHRISTIE & HARDY,
Tel. Oakland 867. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS WITH ALL modern improvements in the new 3-story stone and brick building between 27th and 28th-sts., on Butter-st.; janitor service free; prices from $15 to $18 per month. For further information inquire of J. C. MASON, 3714 Butler-st., 2d floor.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH, in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-bars and rings, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $26, $28, $30, and $35. Offices, 3150 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—THE ESMOND, 25TH-ST., BETWEEN Michigan and Wabash-avs., elegant high-class 5-room apartments; all conveniences; $40.

BARNES & PARISH,
157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO 7-ROOM CORNER FLATS, AS desirable as any on South Side, at the lowest rate considering their value; ready for occupancy. Apply J. H. CLOUGH, 220 25th-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS—NOS. 391-393 43D-st., 5 or 6 large rooms; steam heat, gas ranges, etc.; reasonable rent to good tenants. Apply to the agent at 391 or Room 58, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM FLATS, STEAM heat and every convenience; $30 and $35; see janitor, 4231 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STEAM FLAT, 6 R., 1ST FLOOR; cheap. S. e. cor. University-pl. and Rhodes, near 35th.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS, 3532 LAKE-av.; handsomely finished, large rooms; bath, laundry, large yard; low rent. Inquire 2d flat.

TO RENT—NICE, LIGHT FLAT, 5 ROOMS AND bath; cheap, $15. 3639 Portland-av. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—3810 S. PARK-AV., SIX AND SEVEN room brick flats; inquire on premises.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd.-modern apartments; references required.

TO RENT—FLAT, 205 E. 46TH-ST.; STEAM heat, hot water, gas range. BASS, 167 Dearborn.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE CLAREMONT, COR. DEMING-ct. and Clark-st., near Lincoln Park, only one left, elegant 6-room apartment; steam heat and hot water; janitor service; facing 50-ft. lawn. Apply to janitor or

CHAS. F. PERRY & CO.,
1784 Wrightwood-av., cor. N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT 4 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, 384 and 386 North Clark-st.; no heat; also, 6 and 7-room steam-heated flats 34 Maple-st.; janitor on premises. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—271 E. HURON-ST., BETWEEN STATE and Dearborn-av., 2d and 3d flats, in good condition; easy walking distance of business center; no steam.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLATS, NEW, modern, steam-heated; choice neighborhood, between Fullerton-av. and Frederick-st.; $35; open. 856 and 858 Larrabee-st.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, MODERN heat, elevators, gas ranges, janitor, etc.; also 5 and 6 room furnished. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—FINE 6 AND 7 ROOM STEAM HEATed flats; good light; very desirable; rents reduced. 406 Sedgwick-st. and 363 North State-st.

TO RENT—196 LA SALLE-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished flat; light, clean; good locality; walking distance.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4, 6, AND 8 ROOM FLATS, new block, cor. Clark and Belmont-av.; $14 to $20.

TO RENT—199 CASS-ST., 2D FLAT, 7 ROOM; large, light; $28.

West Side.

TO RENT—
1 $11 per mo., 1 flat 499 S. Western-av.
$12 per mo., 5-room flat, 1102 Fillmore-st.
$11 per mo., 4-room flat 1188 Harvard-st.
$8 per mo., 4-room flat 1095 W. Madison-st.
$12 per mo., 6-room flat, with bath, 555 So. Western-av.

Inquire 538 So. Western-av.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT FOR FAMILY OF 3 between 20th and 40th-sts., 6 or 7 rooms; state price. Address D 639, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED flat; steam heat and modern improvements. North Side. Address D 623, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV. STORE, BETWEEN Monroe and Van Buren; second floor, near Adams; possession at once. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RANDMcNally Building. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 88 STATE-ST.

HUGHAN'S seed store.

West Side.

FOR RENT—
Shoe store with fixtures; good location; cheap rent. 742 Van Buren-st.; good opportunity to start business. See owner, 289 So. Robey-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 602 VAN BUREN-ST., COR. Lincoln; good for grocery or family liquors; cheap rent. O'HEARN, 716 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORE; GROCERY OR SALOON. 314 W. Randolph-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORES—382 AND 388 N. CLARKst. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE GARDEN CITY Block suitable for manufacturers' agents. Rents cheap. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208, 56 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN REAL ESTATE OFfice; good location for lawyer or broker; use of telephone and city atlases. 80 Dearborn-st., R. 4.

TO RENT—OFFICES, 78 AND 80 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER offices. 167 Washington, Room 29.

Barns.

TO RENT—2 BRICK BARNS ADJOINING; TOgether or separate. 1810 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—KERR HOTEL, 29 ROOMS, STATE and 27th-sts.; brick building; right person can get at their own price; 3 colleges with hundreds of students within 2 blocks; also fine 25x125 store below. Apply CLOUGH, 220 25th-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUILDING SUITABLE for piano factory; must have good light and 100,000 square feet; name location and rental. Address L E 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, HOUSES, AND FLATS and rents to collect. D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., R. 520, 108 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT A COMPLETELY FURnished 6 or 7-room flat; S. S., between 18th and 30th-sts., east of State-st. 597 W. Monroe.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS HORSE AND BUGgy, cheap. McCOY'S, 3440 Forest-av.

COUNTRY HOME FOR HORSES; WINTER or summer; Cherry Farm. R. 70, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND WAGON, 1 SET tinner's tools; cheap. 353 Marshfield-av.

STUDEBAKER BROS. M'F'G. CO.

202-207 Michigan-av.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS BUILDERS.

Are now offering unusual BARGAINS to purchasers of

Victorias, Cabriolets, Mail Phaetons, Spiders, Park Wagons, and Two-wheelers.

A large variety of second-hand carriages always on hand.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LIGHT EXTENsion-top family surrey, with lamps and fenders; building back; latest style; used by the family a few times; also harness; only selling as we have lost our horse. Call at residence, 91 Loomis-st., near Jackson-blvd.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE—A FINE IMported victoria that was exhibited as World's Fair; price less than one-half its cost. VAN NEST & CO., 545 to 549 Wabash-av.

WAGON WANTED—LIGHT ONE-HORSE stake drat or wagon; must be in good order; state price. Address D 459, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WANTED—LADY'S BICYCLE, STANDARD make, pneumatic tire, slightly used, light; really at once. Address D 629, Tribune.

RAMBLER BICYCLES. 85 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD Watches J. M. BRADT & CO., 909 Columbus Bldg. 103 State-st. Diamonds and watches at wholesale.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON-st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, old gold, and silver.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

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ELOCUTION — DELSARTE SCHOOL — 17TH year opens Sept. 10. Impersonation, physical culture, dramatic art. Address, for catalogue, H. M. SOPER, Prin., 24 Van Buren-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND 30 OR 36 inch smoothing planer; state make, weight, condition, and price. Address L E 58, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND VACANT RESIdence and business property in all parts of the city. SCHAMINSKI & SCHAENEMAN, Rooms 338 and 339 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN $100,000 apartment; will consider clear farms. Address D 643, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170.

KENWOOD—Very attractive modern house; delightful interior, beautiful reception hall, and staircase; every room full of sunshine; contains all improvements found in $100,000 houses; lot 60x150 ft.; with side driveway to barn; house and grounds in perfect order; no money needs to be expended outside or inside. Call for permit to see it; price $26,500; a bargain.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Modern brick house, with 40 ft.; $32,000.

KENWOOD—Modern brick house, with lot 67x297 ft.; $35,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house, by Burnham & Root, architects, with 40-ft. lot on corner; $40,000.

FOR SALE—

STATE-ST., near 35th-st., 25 or 50 feet; owner wants to sell and will entertain an offer.

STATE-ST. CORNER, north of 38th, 100 feet.

31ST-ST., east of State, 100x300.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CORNER, near 47th-st. Can be purchased at a low price.

63D-ST., near Cottage Grove-av., 48x125 feet; owner is a non-resident and is very desirous to sell now.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams. Tel. 5170.

DREXEL-BLVD.—(" La Superba "), 65x200 ft., east front, 235 ft. south of 46th-st., $410 per ft. Will sell all or 32 ft. A beautiful modern 3-story house, 28 to 32 ft. wide, with costly interior plan and finish can now be built for $17,000, making cost of house and 32 ft. only $30,120. Call and see plans by F. W. Perkins, one of Chicago's foremost architects, which can be adopted as they are or changed to suit your own taste or needs. Rare chance for a fine new home at a very reasonable price. Mr. Perkins is the architect of the residence now being built by Mr. P. D. Armour Jr.

FOR SALE—

CALUMET-AV.

Near 41st-st., 25, 50, or 100x130 feet, at only $100 a foot. Paved street, cement sidewalk.

GRAND-BOULEVARD.

East front, at the head of Oakwood-blvd., 25, 37½, or 50x130 feet at a very low price for each.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—

3233 Groveland-av., 2-story cellar and attic modern brown-stone front residence; 10 rooms and bath; possession at once; price $6,500.

HABERER & DELFOSSE,
Room 3, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., CORNER 64TH-st., 100 feet, $110 per foot.

F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 25th—16-room stone front house; reduced from $16,000 to $11,000.

HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4RX125, CORNER HALSTED, NEAR Garfield; make offer; must sell. Address D 649, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIG INVESTMENT AND BARGAIN —Prominent corner W. Van Buren-st., 100x130; price for a few days $100 per ft. Call C. C. FOUKE, 901, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—66X103—COR. ADAMS AND FRANcisco—2-story brick flat building, $13,000; will trade. D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., Room 520, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MEDORA-ST., NEAR COLORADOav. and I. station; lots on easy terms. G. F. SHIPPEY, 209 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—SNAP—HOUSE AND LOT, 209 WARren-av.; $4,500. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—166 HOWE-ST., NEAR GARFIELDav., 10-room brick house; brick barn; must be sold; make an offer. DAVIS & BROWN,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE and barn on Dearborn-av., in choice portion; reduced from $17,000 to $12,500.

HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENMORE-AV., 50 FEET AT $65; bargain. DAVIS & BROWN,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT, BELLEVUE-PL.; $12,500. GODFREY SCHMID, 601, 167 Dearborn.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND MY

REGULAR FREE HOLLYWOOD EXCURSION.

on Sunday, Aug. 26.

Also my special free excursions at 2 p. m. on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday to

DAUPHIN PARK

and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to

HOLLYWOOD.

All trains for Hollywood by the C. B. & Q. Ry. leave the Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., stopping at 16th-st., Blue Island-av., and Western-av.; and all trains for Dauphin Park leave from the Illinois Central Depot, making all the stops.

Bring $10 with you to make a deposit on such lot as you may select. All trains will go, rain or shine. Call at my office or write for free tickets.

S. E. GROSS,
602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—
NORTH SHORE SUBURBAN HOMES,
8 to 10 room houses
on large lots at
WINNETKA BLUFFS.

These are warmly constructed modern houses on lots 100x150 ft., covered with natural and ornamental trees, and all necessary shade trees.

CONCRETE WALKS ON ALL STREETS.

EVERY HOUSE SUPPLIED WITH CITY WATER.

WE WILL SELL THESE HOUSES ON EASY PAYMENTS

OR WILL

TAKE CLEAR CITY VACANT IN PART PAYMENT.

CHOICE BUILDING AND INVESTMENT LOTS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS.

Send for our new illustrated circular of this property showing improvements and plat of lots.

W. H. GAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 to 304 Inter Ocean Bldg., n. w. cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT MORTON PARK, 6-ROOM FRAME house, $1,700; lot 25 by 125; $50 down and $20 a month. Also 10-room house, $1,800; lot 25 by 125; $100 down and $25 a month; water, electric lights, sidewalk, good shade trees. For further particulars call or write WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—2112 SHERMAN-AV.; large brick residence; 12 rooms and bath; grounds; large light rooms; east and south front; near lake, university, schools, depots and electric cars; no saloons, factories, dust, noise, smoke, or Stock-Yards stench. Come and see.

FOR SALE—AM HARD UP; WHO WILL PAY $800 for a good lot for a home? Property no better all around in the city for $500 and up; will sell immediately for $50 down and balance $15 monthly. Address L D 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT MORTON Park on very easy terms. Call or write WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—50 FT. 2 BLOCKS EAST OF HARlem race track. J. ROWE, 148 Monroe-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—5 ACRES, CLOSE TO 31st and Kedzie-av.; $3,000. D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., Room 520, 108 La Salle-st.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SPLENDID BARgains in choice California properties; very best location. H. J. RANSOM & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SPECIAL CUSTOMER, 35 TO 50 feet vacant, east of State, between 31st and 55th; must be a bargain.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. W. Cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE TO SELL—WE HAVE good inquiry for real estate; no charge unless sale is made. D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., R. 520, 108 La Salle-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—WILL PAY CASH for 2-story flat building south of 39th-st., north of 47th-st. east of Cottage Grove-av.; address, stating price. B D 278, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—HOUSE IN KENsington, about 5 rooms; must be 50 feet frontage; not to exceed $1,9,000.

G. MYREN & CO., 567 E. 43d-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—TO ADJUST PARTNERSHIP AN exceptional opportunity is offered to secure a choice income property; price $200,000. Address L E 37, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HAVE 58X125 FEET CORNER on Garfield, near Halsted-st.; clear; want flat bldg. east of State-st. W. J. A. MOLSBERGER,
5900 Halsted-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided to accommodate. Estab. 1879. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ALBERT WAHL, 706 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Bldg., makes loans on city improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

BEFORE BORROWING IF YOU HAVE CHOICE Dunside improved please call; loans made quickly. HOMER I. DRAY, 140 Dearborn-st., Room 911.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST. LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 to $100,000 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST. LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKER-, 93 and 95 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

IF YOU HAVE A MORTGAGE OR TRUST DEED you want to sell or if you want to borrow money on real estate come and see me.

EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
414 Home Insurance Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $300 TO $5,000 on improved property anywhere, on city unimproved property in choice locations; farm loans made; loans to be repaid monthly. Agents wanted to place loans for us throughout the United States. Mutual Investment Association, 134 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—CASH IN HAND—$500 TO $1,500; 7 per cent; city realty. SMITH, Room 18, 164 La Salle st.

LOANS IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 6 PER CENT; privi ege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR NOTE, SECURED BY WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS; PAWN SHOP PUBLICITY AVOIDED BY CALLING ON US.

GEO. W. FORSYTH,
128 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 1.

MONEY AND HOW TO MAKE IT WITH SMALL or large amounts. Write or call DELANEY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 118 Rialto, Chicago.

MONEY LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, etc. 79 Dearborn, Rm. 53.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., reference, 103 State-st., Room 602.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WITH $1,000; established leg timate business; large profits; money secured. Address D 646, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT WISCONSIN STATE Building in Jackson Park; to be removed from park immediately. Apply premises, Janitor in building. Will trade for South Side acres.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE of all kinds, packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop. 214-216 Fifth-av.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well-ventilated building, exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 20 years under one management; private compartments. 80, 82 and 84 E. 12th-st.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE. 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4573 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PAREY.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. CHARLES C. SINGLEY, SPECIALIST IN diseases of the throat and lungs, invites the public to call and inspect his new and successful remedy for the treatment of pulmonary consumption. Offices 50 and 51 Auditorium Building.

MADISON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, DR. BIGelow, Manager—Established 1860; successfully treats all chronic, nervous, skin, and venereal diseases; pure medicines, electricity, skill, and experience insure cures; NO FEE UNLESS CURED; consultation free. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

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SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. F., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FURNISHED FLAT, SIX ROOMS AND BATH; cheap. 357 North Clark-st., Flat D. Call morning or evenings.

FURNITURE OF SIX-ROOM FLAT FOR SALE; cost $1,300; $250 takes it. Address L E 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINELY FURNISHED 10-ROOM house; rooms all rented; rare chance; rent $40 per month. 3130 Michigan av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand sales; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN AND FIXTURES complete; good as new; very reasonable. Call or address E. H. ULLMAN, 70 or 235 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN EXPERIENCED parties owning valuable long term lease for legitimate amusement enterprise; promises large returns; $5,000 required. Address E 59, Tribune.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $1,500 CASH CAPITAL to take half interest in money-making business to be established in a Central Illinois town; $1,000 per month can easily be made. Business now in operation in several cities; coining money. No agency or patented scheme, but a strictly legitimate and permanent office business. Parties who have the required amount of cash and will not object to give proof of same address D 694, Tribune office. Curiosity-seekers and triflers need not answer.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER—HAND READING AND Astrology—The young MME. E. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, presents, and future in four different ways; tells to lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; ladies in trouble call; gives good luck charms free; advice on speculation; tips on horse-racing. 1835 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sundays. I have the only luck stone in America.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3261 COTTAGE Grove-av.; satisfied patrons my best advertisement.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 REMINGTON; WOULD RENT to apply on price. Address D 402, Tribune.

WANTED—SECOND HAND REMINGTON TYPEwriter; give number, condition, and lowest cash price. Address D 674, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND

CAT AWAY, MICE PLAY

WHILE ANSON IS GONE THE COLTS PLAY LAZY BALL.

Terry's Curves Straightened Out for Ten Earned Runs in the Third and Fourth Innings — Louisville, Beaten by New York, Is in Last Place—Cincinnati, Boston, Philadelphia, and St. Louis Also Win—Results of Games in the Western Circuits.

All the National League clubs played ball yesterday. Washington won a game from Chicago, and Louisville lost a game to New York. This resulted in making Louisville the tail-ender, and raised Washington out of last into eleventh place. The relative standing of the other clubs is unchanged. The percentages to date are as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	100	66	34	.660
Baltimore	98	62	36	.633
New York	101	63	38	.624
Philadelphia	98	54	42	.563
Cleveland	97	53	44	.546
Brooklyn	99	51	48	.515
Pittsburg	100	51	49	.510
Chicago	101	46	55	.455
Cincinnati	99	44	55	.444
St. Louis	102	42	60	.412
Washington	101	33	68	.327
Louisville	100	32	68	.320

Today's scheduled games are: Chicago at Washington, St. Louis at Baltimore, Pittsburg at Philadelphia, Louisville at New York, Cleveland at Boston, and Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

TERRY'S CURVES HAVE NO TERRORS.

Senatorial Players Pound Them at Will and Win a Game.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Washington kept up its winning streak by defeating Chicago's representatives in one inning this afternoon. Terry's curves had no terrors for the Senators, who swatted them good and hard in the third and fourth, when they made thirteen runs, of which ten were earned.

Secretary Gresham, the Hon. Frank Jones, Congressmen McDannold and Hunter formed a quartet of earnest squeezers for the Chicagoans, but it was not their day to win, as the result showed. Schriver earned a run for the White Legs in the third inning when he put the ball over the left field fence and ambled around the bases as gracefully as the famous Mrs. O'Leary's cow of Chicago might have done if afforded the chance. By their victory this afternoon the Senators gleefully left last place to the Louisvilles.

After the fourth inning Terry put slow ones over the plate and the best the home team could do was to pop up flies for the infielders. Stockdale was an enigma for the visitors, and only in one inning could they connect safely. With two out Ryan drew a base on balls, and Dahlen, Wilmot, and Decker hit safely for singles, two men being scored, one of which was earned. After this inning Lange and Terry were the only ones to hit safely and both of these players were nipped in double plays. The score:

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Shindle, ss	5	2	1	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	1
Joyce, 3b	5	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hassett, rf	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Abbey, cf	4	0	1	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
McGuire, c	4	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Selbach, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Carter, 1b	5	2	2	3	9	1	0	0	0	1	0
Radford, 2b	4	2	2	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Stockd'le, p	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	45	14	17	27	16	1	6	1	6	2	10

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, rf	4	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	4	1	1	5	5	2	0	0	1	0	0
Wilmot, lf	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Decker, 1b	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lange, cf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Irwin, 3b	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Parrott, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terry, p	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Schriver, c	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	8	27	11	4	1	2	5	1	3

Washington	1	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	—14
Base hits	1	0	7	6	0	0	1	0	—17
Chicago	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Base hits	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	—8

Earned runs—Washington, 10; Chicago, 2. Home run—Schriver. Two-base hits—Cartwright, Hassamaer, and Radford. Three-base hit—Abbey. Sacrifice hits—Shindle and Terry. Double plays—Hassamaer-Schiebeck; Irwin-Parrott-Decker; Schibeck-Radford-Cartwright. Hit by pitched ball—Schiebeck. Umpire—Emslie. Time of game—2:05.

New York, 8; Louisville, 4.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The Colonels were at the mercy of Rusie, whose speedy curves were too much for the men from Kentucky. The field work of Ward and Pfeffer was first-class. Davis and Van Haltren batted like fiends. Attendance, 2,500. The score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Burke, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Brown, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, rf	2	1	2	1	0	Clark, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Davis, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
Doyle, 2b	2	2	1	8	0	1	Flaherty, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
Ward, ss	2	2	1	2	6	0	Daly, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Van Haltren, cf	2	1	1	3	0	0	Lutz, 1b	0	1	0	7	0
Fuller, ss	0	0	0	2	2	0	Richards'n, ss	0	1	5	3	0
Farrell, c	0	0	0	2	2	0	Farrell, c	0	0	5	2	0
Rusie, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hemming, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	8	8	5	27	18	3	Totals	4	5	24	12	4

New York	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	*	—8
Louisville	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; New York, 5. Base on balls—Off Hemming, 4; off Rusie, 1. Struck out—By Hemming, 3; by Rusie, 6. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Two-base hits—Davis, Doyle. Stolen bases—Ward, Van Haltren (2). Double plays—Ward-Faller-Doyle; Richardson-Pfeffer-Latenberg. Hit with ball—Burke. Wild pitch—Rusie. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Hurst. Time—1:50.

Boston, 12; Cleveland, 10.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23. Boston won in the sixth, when two bases on balls and five hits gave the champions five runs. Attendance, 2,110. The score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Lowe, 2b	3	4	3	1	0	Childs, 2b	2	3	1	2	1
Long, ss	2	2	1	3	1	Burkett, lf	1	2	2	0	1
Duffy, cf	2	1	3	2	0	McKean, ss	1	0	2	4	3
McCarthy, lf	0	0	4	0	1	O'Connor, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Tucker, 3b	1	1	6	1	0	McGarr, 3b	2	4	0	1	0
Nash, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	McAleer, cf	1	1	6	0	0
Bannon, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Blake, c	0	1	4	0	0
Ryan, c	1	1	4	0	1	Zimmer, c	2	2	3	2	0
Stivetts, p	0	0	2	1	1	Young, p	1	1	0	3	1
Totals	12	12	26	7	6	Totals	10	14	24	11	7

Boston	1	0	3	3	0	5	0	0	*	—12
Cleveland	0	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	—10

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Cleveland, 6. Two-base hits—Lowe, Long, Tucker, McGarr (2). Three-base hits—Zimmer (2), McGarr. Home run—Young. Stolen bases—Duffy, Bannon, Burkett (2), Childs, Double plays—Nash-Lowe-Tucker; Lowe-Long-Tucker. First base on balls—Duffy, Zimmer, McKean, Burkett, Blake. Struck out—Ryan, Nash, McCarthy, Zimmer, McKean, Burkett, Blake. Time—2:05. Umpire McQuaid.

Cincinnati, 13; Brooklyn, 2.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Cincinnati had everything its own way this afternoon. Stein was not in his best form by any means. Dwyer pitched a brilliant game. Attendance, 2,961. The score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Daly, lf	0	0	0	5	3	1	Latham, 3b	2	3	2	2	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	0	5	3	1	Hoy, cf	3	2	4	1	0
Burns, rf	0	0	0	1	0	0	Holliday, lf	2	3	2	0	0
Tenney, 1f	1	1	1	1	0	0	McPhee, 2b	0	2	2	7	0
Decker, 1b	1	1	1	1	0	0	Canavan, rf	1	0	3	0	0
Yeager, c	0	0	0	1	1	0	Schoch, 1b	1	0	9	1	0
Dechance, 1b	1	1	0	1	0	0	Comisk'y, 1b	0	1	2	0	0
Schoch, 3b	0	0	0	2	2	0	Smith, ss	2	2	2	2	0
Foreman, c	0	0	0	5	0	1	Murphy, c	2	1	2	0	0
Stein, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dwyer, p	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	3	2	2	27	11	6	Totals	13	17	27	13	0

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	—1	—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 5. Base on balls—Off Stein 9; off Dwyer, 0. Struck out—By Stein, 2; by Dwyer, 2. Three-base hits—Smith, Dwyer. Two-base hits—Kinslow, Hoy. Stolen bases—Latham, Hoy, Holliday (2), Canavan, Schoch. Double play—Corcoran-Daly-Lachance. Wild pitch—Stein. Umpire—Keefe. Time—2:03.

Philadelphia, 9; Pittsburg, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 23.—Philadelphia won from Pittsburg today. For the first five innings it looked as if the visitors would be shut out, the Phillies hitting freely and scoring steadily. In the sixth inning the visitors sprung a surprise by scoring four runs in rapid succession on Smith's home run, singles by Beckley and Stenzel, and a three-base hit by Bierbauer. Attendance, 3,500. The score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf	2	2	2	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Boyle, lf	2	3	1	3	0	0	Smith, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Turner, 1f	1	1	1	2	0	0	Beckley, 1b	1	1	6	1	0
Thomps'n, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0	Stenzel, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Delehanty, 3b	0	0	2	2	3	0	Bierba'r, 3b	1	1	3	4	0
Ward, 2b	0	0	2	3	3	0	Weaver, ss	0	3	2	3	0
Fuller, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	0	Mack, c	0	2	3	0	0
Sullivan, ss	1	1	1	3	2	0	Hartman, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
Taylor, p	0	1	1	1	0	0	Menefee, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	9	15	27	8	3	1	Totals	4	8	27	11	1

Philadelphia	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—9
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hit—Hamilton. Three-base hits—Thompson, Sullivan, Bierbauer. Home runs—Thompson, Smith. Stolen bases—Hamilton (2), Mack. Double play—Sullivan-Doyle. Base on balls—Off Harper, 2; off Menefee, 4. Hit with ball—Clements. Struck out—By Harper, 2; by Menefee, 5. Time—2:05. Umpire—Lynch.

St. Louis, 10; Baltimore, 6.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 23.—Hawley was in good form today and instead of an easy victory the Orioles bit the dust. Gleason, who had made a special request to pitch against his old team, was touched up smartly. Attendance, 3,200. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	0	0	0	1	Dowd, lf	3	4	3	1	1
Long, ss	2	2	1	3	1	Ely, ss	0	2	1	5	1
Brouthrs, 1b	1	0	3	0	0	Miller, c	2	2	4	5	0
McGraw, 3b	0	2	3	1	2	Connor, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Brodie, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Shugart, cf	2	2	3	6	0
Reitz, 2b	1	1	4	1	0	Quinn, 2b	2	4	0	4	0
Jennings, ss	2	1	3	2	1	Peitz, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Robinson, c	1	1	6	6	1	Hogan, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Gleason, p	0	1	1	3	0	Hawley, p	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	6	7	24	12	5	Totals	10	17	27	11	2

Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	*	—10

Earned runs—St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 2. Two-base hits—Miller, Hawley. Three-base hits—Robinson, Dowd. Home run—Miller. Stolen bases—McGraw, Robinson, Dowd. Double play—Quinn-Connor-Ely. Base on balls—Off Gleason, 3; off Hawley, 2. Hit with ball—Keeler. Struck out—By Gleason, 3; by Hawley, 2. Sacrifice hits—Peitz, Quinn, Brodie. Left on bases—Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 6. Time—1:55. Umpire—Betts.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Detroit, Minneapolis, and Kansas City Winners Yesterday.

The three games played yesterday did not change the relative standing of the clubs. The percentages to date are as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Sioux City	97	59	38	.608
Kansas City	99	56	43	.566
Toledo	93	52	41	.559
Minneapolis	98	54	44	.551
Indianapolis	97	46	51	.474
Grand Rapids	103	48	55	.466
Detroit	99	42	57	.424
Milwaukee	94	33	61	.351

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23.—Gayle pitched again today. It was a pitchers' battle, but in the tenth Phillips' measure was taken. The score:

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	—10
Indianapolis	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Hits—Detroit, 14; Indianapolis, 12; Batteries—Gayle and Buntzen; Phillips and Gray. Errors—Detroit, 3; Indianapolis, 4.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 24.—Minneapolis took another scalp from the Sioux today. The home team put up an amateur game.

Sioux City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	
Minneapolis	3	0	0	0	2	5	0	1	1	—12	

Batteries—Jones, Cunningham, and Kraus; Baker, Fraser, Parvin, and Burrell. Hits—Sioux City, 11; Minneapolis, 13. Errors—Sioux City, 4; Minneapolis, 3.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—The Kansas City Blues today won the fifth successive game from Milwaukee, making eight straight victories since coming home. Attendance, 1,500. The score:

Kansas City	2	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	—17	
Milwaukee	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	—7	

Batteries—Dary, McFarland and Donahue; Baker and Bolan. Hits—Kansas City, 22; Milwaukee, 18. Errors—Kansas City, 2; Milwaukee, 4.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

St. Joseph and Peoria Are Now Tied for Second Place.

St. Joseph and Peoria are now tied for second and Jacksonville and Lincoln for fifth place. Rock Island has a safe lead. The standing to date is as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Rock Island	96	53	43	.553
Peoria	96	51	45	.531
St. Joseph	96	51	45	.531
Omaha	96	50	46	.521
Jacksonville	95	49	46	.516
Lincoln	95	49	46	.516
Des Moines	96	44	52	.458
Quincy	94	35	59	.372

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 23.—The home team met an easy defeat today. The score:

Des Moines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Peoria	0	0	0	2	3	6	0	0	*	—11

Batteries—Burris and Traffley; Figgemier and Armstrong. Hits—Des Moines, 9; Peoria, 9. Errors—Des Moines, 4; Peoria, 1.

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

The Tribune and the Times are Tied with a 600 Percentage.

In the Newspaper League THE TRIBUNE and the *Times* are now tied for first place. The standing of the clubs is as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Tribune	7	5	2	.600
Times	7	5	2	.600
Herald	3	1	2	.333
News	7	1	6	.142

Yesterday's game was between the *Times* and the *News*, and the former won. The feature of the game was the catch of a fly by O'Connell from the hand of the *Times'* second baseman after he had dropped the ball. Otherwise the game was of little interest to the spectators. The score:

News.	R	B	P	A	E	*Times.*	R	B	P	A	E
Brevail, lf	1	2	0	0	0	O'Connell, ss	2	1	5	3	4
Acres, c, p	3	1	6	1	1	O'Can'rs, 3b	4	3	2	2	2
Goodin, ss	2	2	2	1	0	Bilger, 2b	3	3	2	2	0
Smith, ss	0	2	0	2	1	Jones, rf	3	3	0	0	0
Herring, cf	2	1	0	0	0	Stang, lf	3	3	2	0	0
Motzer, 1b	1	4	7	0	0	Salter, c	3	3	1	0	0
Wurn, 3b, rf	1	1	0	0	1	Thomas, cf	1	2	0	0	0
Webster, 2b	2	1	3	0	2	Pangle, p	1	2	2	2	1
Rapp, 3b, rf	0	2	2	2	0	Clark, c	1	0	1	0	1
Stocks, c, p	0	1	3	1	0						
Eby, c	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	12	18	24	7	11	Totals	19	16	27	10	10

News	4	2	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	—12	
Times	3	6	6	0	1	3	0	1	*	—19	

Earned runs—Times, 9; News, 3. Home run—Stang. Two-base hits—O'Connell (2), Bilger, Thomas, Pangle, Goodwin, Motzer. Three-base hits—Bilger, Rapp, Herring. Sacrifice hits—Bilger, Pangle, Acres, Motzer (2). Passed balls—Acres, 1; Stocks, 1; Eby, 1; Clark, 2. Wild pitches—Acres, 3; Pangle, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Salter (3), Bilger, Brevail. Umpire—Suck.

Infantrymen Handy at the Bat.

Uncle Sam's cavalrymen and infantry had a go at each other on the ball field at Evanston yesterday. The latter were handier with the bat, and with their superior fielding won hands down. The score:

Infantry	2	1	2	1	5	1	3	2	*	—17	
Cavalry	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	—7	

Home run—Flannery (infantry). Two-base hits—Feldcamp, Huntor, Lawrence (infantry); Harbinson (cavalry). Double plays—Hunter-Wayne, Stockton-Wayne.

Eastern League Baseball Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 15; Buffalo, 6.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 10; Scranton, 12.
At Providence—Providence, 9; Erie, 4.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 18; Allentown, 7.
At Syracuse—Morning game, Syracuse, 10; Allentown, 3.

Miscellaneous Baseball Games.

At Moweaqua, Ill.—Moweaqua, 12; Pana, 9.
At Decatur, Mich.—Hamilton, 20; Decatur, 13.

J. S. JOHNSON GETS A HISSING.

Billed as an Attraction He Fails to Ride Race or Exhibition.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The closing day of the National Circuit Wheelmen's meet in this city today drew a large crowd to Exposition Park. John S. Johnson was to be the principal attraction, but he failed to ride. He started in the two-mile lap race, but after going 100 yards quit and went to his dressing-room, while the people in the grand-stand hissed. Lee Richardson, the champion backward rider, broke his record of 2:35 for a half mile, going the distance in 2:32 2-5. William Taxis also went a half mile against the Missouri record of 1:03. Taxis' time was 1:02¾. The other events and results were:

One mile, for Jackson County riders, Class A—Cari won, Jacques second, Henley third. Time, 3:25.

Three mile handicap, Class B, nineteen starters—A. McDonald of New York, 90 yards, won; Goehler of Buffalo, 190 yards, second; Coburn of St. Louis, 270 yards, third. Time, 8:01 1-5.

One mile, open, Class A—G. A. Maxwell of Winfield, Kas., won; Harding of St. Louis, second; Cari of Kansas City, third. Time, 2:35 3-5.

Two mile handicap, Class A—C. E. Jacques of Kansas City, 240 yards, won; Rawson of Topeka, 130 yards, second; Dole of Kansas City, 300 yards, third. Time, 4:58 2-5.

One mile, open, Class B—S. M. Hocker of Kansas City, won; Dodson of Chicago, second; Brunner of Kansas City, third. Time, 2:54 3-5.

Three mile handicap, Class A—A. G. Harding of St. Louis, won; Rawson of Topeka, second; Carr of Kansas City, third. Time, 7:40 2-5.

Two mile lap race, Class B—A. J. Brown of Cleveland and A. D. Kennedy of Chicago tied for first place with eight points each. Kennedy won the toss. Dodson of Chicago and L. A. Callahan of Buffalo tied for third prize. Callahan won the toss.

Sheldon Wins the Toledo Tournament.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—George Sheldon of Greenwich, Conn., came out winner of the Ohio State open tennis tournament. The final was contested with H. T. Cole of Detroit.

As winner of the tournament he must play tomorrow with W. A. Gosslin Jr. for the State championship. The score for the Sheldon-Cole match was 6—2, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Two consolation matches were played off this morning. Foster defeated Simmons 6—1, 8—6, and Cummings beat Ashton Coldham 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

The finals in doubles were played off this afternoon between Sheldon and Sutphen and Mitchell and Cole, the latter men winning in a hotly contested match. The score was 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, 5—1, 7—5.

LOCKED AT THE WIRE.

LIBERTINE AND ZENOBIA RUN A DEAD HEAT AT HAWTHORNE.

The Colt Gradually Wears the Mare Down at the Finish—Pop Gray and May Thompson, the Favorites, Are Well Beaten—Joe Murphy and Mulberry Finish Heads Apart After a Hard Drive—Cash Day Has an Easy Task Set Him in Disposing of Linda—Other Results.

A good crowd saw some sensational racing at Hawthorne yesterday, which embraced a dead heat in the second and a nose finish in the third race, many of the spectators differing with the judges on the result. The officials, however, are the only ones in position to judge a finish of the kind.

The dead heat was in the second race at three-quarters of a mile. Pop Gray was the favorite, while Zenobia was a long shot and Libertine third choice in the betting. Zenobia opened up a gap of two lengths to the stretch, where Libertine began to wear her down, the colt just getting up in time to make a dead heat with her. Pop Gray was an indifferent third. Then came Joe Murphy's win. C. Weber rode three winners.

What was supposed to be the racing piece of the day resulted in what is usually termed a one-horse race. The event was the fourth on the program, distance one mile, and but three of the six carded faced the starter. Prince Heavy, Mockahi, and imp. Percy were the absentees, thus leaving Linda, Chiswell, and Cash Day to fight it out. There was no fighting to it, however, as Carmichael's colt simply walked in. The books chalked up 1 to 4 against Cash Day, which they hunched before post time to 3 to 10. Linda from 4 at the start was backed down to 3 to 1, while Chiswell could be had at 12 and better. The race needs no description, as Cash Day, off in front, led all the way and won by two lengths with his mouth open.

Little Cripple Wins Handily.

Fourteen of the twenty-four carded went to the post for the opening event, a four-furlong dash, five of whom carried the bulk of the money. Do ckstader, who was left at the post on the previous day, was most fancied. Bargain was pounded down from 12 to 6, and Little Cripple, with C. Weber up, from 7 to 4. Leigh managed to get his mount off in front and kept him there until well into the stretch, where Weber forged to the front and won handily. Dockstader finished second, and Bargain, from nowhere, ran third.

The second race resulted in a dead heat between Zenobia and Libertine. Pop Gray and May Thompson were 2 to 1 favorites, the former getting the look in. Pop Gray and Lucky Dog alternated in the lead to the far turn, where Zenobia took command. A sixteenth from home Corrigan's mare looked all over a winner. Macklin, however, brought Libertine up with a rush and catching Zenobia fifty yards from the stand ran locked head and head to the wire. A great many thought Zenobia had won, but as the judges could not separate them the race will go on record as a dead heat. Corrigan and J. G. Brown concluded to divide the purse.

The third race, a mile, selling, substituted for the two and a quarter mile race which did not fill, also resulted in a head and head finish. McLight and Mulberry went to the post at 5 to 2 each. Dungarven opened at 8 to 5, but the heavy play on McLight, Mulberry, and the Murphy sent his price up to 4 to 1 at post time. McLight made all the running, and retired in favor of Mulberry and Murphy at the betting ring. Thorpe on the former thought he had the race won, but Weber riding vigorously brought Murphy up with a rush and in a hot drive landed the purse by a short head. McLight lasted long enough to show.

Leihy Evens Things Up with Corrigan.

Repeater went to the post an odds-on favorite in the six-furlong selling race, the fifth on the card, and had he not been hemmed in by Jovial on the stretch turn would have won. Freedman, a 20 to 1 shot, set a merry pace at the outset, but shut up like a jackknife on the far turn. Miss Alice, at 10 to 1, always well up, took the lead in the straight, and after a hard drive won out by a head. Repeater, failing to get through in time, was second, and Mollie R., also played for a good thing, was third a half length back.

Minnie Cee, the even-money favorite, captured the last race in a walk. Carr took her to the front at once, and remained there without any difficulty. Glenoid, off fifth, was second, fifteen lengths back, and Mordotte, at 30 to 1, ran third.

Friday's Hawthorne Entries.

First race, purse $500, 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, 5½ furlongs:

Ind.	*Horse.*	*Wt.*	*Ind.*	*Horse.*	*Wt.*
0576	Canewood	100	0571	Bob Clampett	100
0584	Black Jack	100	0580	Jean Beltan	103
0576	Don Cæsar	100	0576	Cyantha	97
0571	Monterey	106	(0577)	Gargle	103
(0577)	Seutus	107	0536	Midas	106
(0576)	Woodfield	106	(0554)	Ta Ta	103

Second race, purse $400, all ages, selling, 1 mile:

Ind.	*Horse.*	*Wt.*	*Ind.*	*Horse.*	*Wt.*
0582	Texas Star	104	(0588)	Anconia	111
0237	Miss Patton	102	0588	Top Gallant	104
0569	Damask	98	0580	Billy McKenzie	91
0588	Vallera	103	0588	Van Zandt	101
0524	Wallace	107	0553	Coronet	107
0540	Little Nell	102	0588	Gallopin	98
0530	Yotor	101		Kildare	104
0555	Little George	114			

Third race, purse $400, all ages, selling, 1 mile:

Ind.	*Horse.*	*Wt.*	*Ind.*	*Horse.*	*Wt.*
0593	Marcel	98	(0570)	Manon	96
	Commission	98	(0581)	Brodhead	100
0587	Woodcraft	107	0587	Zazel	103
0580	King Charlie	103	0593	Dungarven	116
0587	Rook Laidley	107		Powhatta	98
(0524)	Motor	101	0588	Kirkover	111
0520	Hampton	98			

Fourth race, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances, 7 furlongs:

Ind.	*Horse.*	*Wt.*	*Ind.*	*Horse.*	*Wt.*
0585	De Bracy	105	0589	Gateway	100
0573	Get There	132	0574	Wabatchie	107
(0536)	Somersault	112	0574	Wekota	106
0591	Jake Zi'm'rm'n	100	0578	Amelia May	103

Fifth race, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, ¾ mile:

Ind.	*Horse.*	*Wt.*	*Ind.*	*Horse.*	*Wt.*
0568	Maggie Gray

ALL URGE HIM TO SIGN

GROVER KEEPS HIS PURPOSE AS TO TARIFF BILL SECRET.

He Has the Original Copy Now in His Possession, and if He Affixes His Signature It Will Be Only from Party Necessity—Congress to Remain in Session Until the Fate of the Measure Is Settled—Effect on the Fall Campaign of the Men Who Are Running for Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The original copy of the tariff bill was returned to the President today by Secretary Carlisle, in whose custody it has been since it was brought to the White House. This is taken as an indication that the President is considering the possibility of immolating himself on the altar of party necessity. Most of the Democratic leaders, while avowing their belief that the President will allow the bill to become a law without his signature, are none the less bitterly opposed to any such action, declaring it would destroy the last hope of making any headway in the election now so near at hand. They declare they have a hard enough job of it as it is in defending the Senate bill with its conceded manipulation by the trusts. If the President declines to sign the bill it would be notice to the country that it was too utterly bad to be approved. Under these circumstances it would be ridiculous to go before the people in defense of a law which the Chief Executive had refused to touch with his pen for fear of contamination. The party leaders have been bringing the strongest kind of pressure to bear on the President to extricate them from their difficulty. So far Mr. Cleveland has been obstinate. The most he has seemed willing to concede has been to refrain from sending in a scorching message denouncing the bill and pleading the condition of the Treasury for permitting it to go on the statute books. If the President does sign the bill it will be because of the plea of actual party necessity and not from choice. He now has the original bill in his possession and this encourages some of the leaders to believe that after all he may affix to it his much-desired signature.

Crisp's Report from the White House.

"Matters were in an unsatisfactory condition when I left the White House today," remarked Speaker Crisp, "the President not having made up his mind in regard to the tariff bill. Inasmuch as the ten days fixed by law in which the bill can go on the statute books without the President's signature do not expire till Monday it has been deemed a safe course to keep Congress in session until Tuesday. This will be done from day to day unless in the meantime the President should change his mind and either sign the tariff bill or veto it and send in a message giving his reasons for such action. One thing can be put down as certain and that is the President does not want to sign the tariff bill, and has no hesitancy in saying so to those with whom he will talk on the subject. I was at the White House early this morning and from the drift of the President's conversation I quickly discovered the tariff bill sent him by Congress was a distasteful suoject. We cannot afford to take any chances, however, or rely upon some supposed opinion in favor of the law by a Judge on the bench, but Cohgress will remain in session until something definite is agreed upon by the President in regard to signing or letting the measure become a law without his signature. As soon as it becomes known just what the fate of the tariff bill will be Congress can be adjourned within an hour."

Senator Harris was another early visitor at the White House this morning and found the President through with breakfast and poring over a mass of accumulated correspondence in his office. The President and the Senator from Tennessee discussed tariff matters thoroughly, the latter coming away from the conference with the same report and impressions given by Speaker Crisp. It did not take long for the tidings of the situation to be spread broadcast throughout the Capitol, and the leaders of the two Houses of Congress promptly determined upon an adjournment until tomorrow.

Wilson Arrives from Home.

Shortly after the mace of the Sergeant-at-Arms had been removed from the Hall of the House, indicating the adjournment of that body, Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means committee hurried into the chamber. He had not been to the White House, however, but had just disembarked from the train from his West Virginia home and consequently knew nothing of the President's intentions. He was quickly surrounded by an eager group of correspondents anxious to learn something additional from the White House, that the West Virginia statesman could not enlighten them concerning the situation. As he sorted over his mail, however, Chairman Wilson expressed his regrets that the absence of a quorum had prevented Senator Lindsay of Kentucky from making a promised speechon the tariff. "I have not been summoned to the White House personally, nor is there any likelihood of the President sending for me to talk over tariff matters. All the information I could possibly furnish him has been given to the best of my ability and I do not know that I could throw any additional light upon this subject by anything more that I can say. It is therefore unlikely that I shall have another conference with the President on this subject, although I may talk with him about other matters."

Representative McMillin, a member of the Ways and Means committee, also saw the President before going to the House, but he declared in the most emphatic manner that the conversation between the President and himself did not have any reference whatever to the tariff bill.

"Inasmuch as the President said nothing to me on the subject," remarked Mr. McMillin, "I did not volunteer to make it a topic of discussion between us. My impression is the President is going to take the full time allowed him to consider this matter and then permit the bill to become a law, just as he did in the case of the river and harbor bill. I have never thought from the outset that the President would sign the Senate bill, but I do not see that anything can be gained by permitting the measure to become a law without his signature. It is in his power, by the exercise of his prerogative as President, to prevent the enactment of this law by vetoing it."

Few Callers Admitted to Cleveland.

Matters were progressing in the usual manner at the White House today, the President denying himself to callers except in the instances noted above. Private Secretary Thurber's office was well tenanted during the forenoon with Congressmen and others anxious to get "a few minutes with the President," but a deaf ear was turned to all entreaties of this sort. It was the invariable reply of Mr. Thurber when requests were preferred for an audience that the President had given directions not to be disturbed while endeavoring to catch up with business that had accumulated during his trip to the seashore.

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Western politicians are beginning to speculate over the outcome of the Minnesota Senatorial fight, and much of the interest centers around the relations between the two Senators, Davis and Washburn. Gov. Washburn will be a strong candidate for reelection, but has by no means the united party support. The two Senators have not been the warmest of friends since the time of Harrison's administration, when Washburn secured the inside track in the matter of appointments, few of Mr. Davis' recommendations receiving favorable consideration. It is natural to believe that Mr. Davis has neither forgotten nor forgiven. But at the same time Mr. Davis is compelled to look some distance into futurity and do a little delicate arithmetic work. Should ex-Gov. Merriam defeat Mr. Washburn Senator Davis would be in a good position for reelection four years hence. If Gov. Nelson or any other man outside of St. Paul or Minneapolis succeeds Mr. Washburn then ex-Gov. Merriam looms up as the probable successor of Mr. Davis himself. In view of an alleged Senatorial deal between Merriam and Nelson Mr. Davis is confronted with a snail-out-of-the-well problem. It may be that in such a puzzling contingency Mr. Davis may determine to warmly support Mr. Washburn in his campaign and leave Nelson and Merriam to kill each other off in 1898.

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For years there has hung unnoticed in the lobby on the House side of the Capitol a crayon picture of a former occupant of the Speaker's chair, but unlike the portraits which adorn the walls of this part of the Capitol there has been nothing to indicate whom it is intended to represent. Some time ago a lady passing down the corridor noticed this picture unmarked and hid away behind one of the swinging doors of the west entrance to the lobby. She was impressed with the familiar appearance of the features and promptly instituted an investigation on her own account. There was something about the picture which suggested to her an old friend of her family in New York, and a search among a collection of old daguerreotypes brought out the fact as well as the face of J. W. Taylor, who was Speaker of the House during the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Congresses in the early days of the nineteenth century. Steps were at once instituted to properly mark and distinguish the hitherto neglected picture at the Capitol. Architect Clark of the Capitol has received an oil portrait of the ex-Speaker which has been handsomely framed and will be assigned to the panel now ornamented with the unmarked and expressionless crayon in the lobby.

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Some of the benefits of the Columbian Exposition are being experienced at the National Museum by the reception of valuable articles either contributed by foreign governments or purchased from exhibiters at Chicago. Huge cases of rare and valuable finds, particularly from an ethnological standpoint, are piled up in every available spot at the museum awaiting distribution in the various departments to which they belong. One of the rarest and, it is believed, the only specimen of an apparatus used in climbing the trunks of tall trees was donated by the Exposition Commissioner for Alaska. It consists of rope from the inner bark of the cedar tree, to which a bolt is attached composed of the same tough fibre. There is a wooden foot rest not unlike in general appearance a printer's composing stick, and after the wearer of the belt has made a couple of half-hitches around the trunk of the tree which he proposes to climb all is in readiness for business. These tree climbing appliances are known in India and in the land of the date and cocoanut tree, being used by the natives for climbing the tall trees which grow in those countries. When the operator has made the rope fast around the trunk of the tree as he lifts his feet he loosens the rope and belt around his waist. His hands are free and he throws the rope up two or three feet higher, bracing himself as he does so against the foot rest, which operates on the principle of a ratchet, and holds fast against the slippery trunk of the tree being climbed. No matter how tall the tree may be with one of these appliances a native of Alaska is enabled to get into the top branches with little difficulty. This find is esteemed valuable and is to be used by the museum authorities for the series of instructive exhibits which they are preparing illustrative of the primitive methods of transportation. It is not known that there is another of these appliances in any museum in the world and certainly there is no trace of one in any of the museums in this country. Bishop Hurst in his book of travels details at considerable length the use to which this novel appliance is put by natives of Ceylon, and this is believed to be the first instance known of its practical uses being described. Care was taken by the authorities of the National Museum to avoid as far as possible any conflict with the promoters of the Field Columbian Museum in obtaining collections from foreign governments, the result being the utmost harmony and success in the interest of both institutions. Java and countries of Southwestern Asia were generous in making contributions to the National and Field Museums, and the same is true of Ceylon and India. A great many valuable finds were also made along the Midway Plaisance, where quantities of stuff were bought, some of it being rare and well-nigh priceless for the purposes of a museum.

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Omaha people are mad as hornets over a proposition to abolish the Department of the Platte, the headquarters of which are located at Omaha, and merge it into the Department of the Missouri. It has been suggested that a new department in the army shall be established in the Southeast, with headquarters at Savannah, Ga., and this has not added any oil to the troubled waters of the Nebraskans.

There arrived here this evening Collector George H. Miller, Frank Murphy, and Euclid Martin, Chairman of the Democratic State Central committee, all of them intent upon seeing the President of the United States and protesting against the abolition of the Department of the Platte. They are fortified with petitions and memorials from the leading commercial bodies of the section most interested and an effort will be made to have the contemplated step abandoned for the present at least. Under the proposed arrangement Fort Crook at Omaha will become a part of the Department of the Missouri, the headquarters of which are at Chicago, and this is another cause for hair raising on the backs of the Nebraskans. Senator Manderson has been appealed to in the matter to use what influence he may possess with the administration to prevent a consummation of this project and a determined onslaught will be made on the Secretary of War tomorrow. Should there be no consolation given at that end of the line the next step will be to urge the President to interfere, and this is the purpose outlined by the delegation which was sent to Washington from Omaha.

Gen. Vincent, Acting Adjutant-General, positively denied tonight the report that the Department of the Platte was to be transferred to Savannah, Ga., where it was to be established under the name of the Department of the South. According to this report an order to this effect had been issued by the War Department, but was being kept secret, as the removal of the department from its present location would be a serious loss to Omaha. The first report also stated that the troops at Omaha would remain at Fort Crook, which was to be attached to the Department of the Missouri with headquarters at Chicago. Gen. Vincent was astonished when he heard the report tonight. He said that rumors of this kind had been in circulation for some time, but he declared they were without foundation. The report is supposed to have originated in the efforts of members of Congress in the Southern States to have the War Department establish a Department of the South.

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Army orders issued today were as follows: Leave of absence granted Maj. George B. Russell, Fifth Infantry, for one month. Col. Charles T. Alexander, Capt. John Pitman, Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Capt. Charles W. Whipple, ordnance, and Capt. William P. Kendall, assistant surgeon, appointed a board to meet at New York Oct. 2, 1894, for the examination of such Lieutenants of the line as may be ordered to appear before them for transfer to the Ordnance Department. First Lieut. Charles H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, relieved by Maj. James F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers, and ordered to Duluth, Minn., for duty.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were commissioned today at the following Western places: Indiana—Cloverland, J. T. Miller; Elizaville, R. B. Harrison; Queensville, Dennis Sheedy West Liberty, Grant Brown. Iowa—Carpenter, William Sefert; Rynn, J. H. Beacon. Ohio—Hiramsburg, L. C. Maxwell; Somerdale, James Davey.

FOR A LARGE MISSION FESTIVAL.

English and Scandinavian Programs for an Event Saturday.

A mission festival will be held in Seminary Grove, Addison and Clark streets, Saturday. The affair is under the charge of A. Schaap, and the exercises will be in both the Scandinavian and English languages, the former occupying the forenoon hours from 10 to 11:30 o'clock. The English part of the program will be given between 4 and 5 o'clock. There will be songs, scripture reading, prayer, and addresses. Among those who will take part are the Rev. S. A. Sandahl, the Rev. C. E. Evald, the Rev. L. G. Abrahamsohn, the Rev. E. Einsteinson, the Rev. William A. Sadtler, the Rev. C. Koerner, Prof. G. H. Gerberding, D. D. The Rev. E. N. Heiman will close the exercises with an address in German. It is likely Luther Laflin Mills will deliver the festival oration in the afternoon. Between the morning and afternoon programs there will be amusements and refreshments will be served. E. C. Cook will provide a large tent for the occasion.

He Was a Magician.

Wednesday evening Albert Lapowitz gave a birthday party for his daughter at his home, No. 811 Noble street. Among the invited guests was Anton Bonleck, an amateur magician, who was called upon to entertain the party. Bonleck claimed he could open any lock in the house without the aid of a key. A large trunk was brought forth and Bonleck opened it. When he threw the lid back he espied a bulky-looking pocketbook, and, with a dextrous movement of the hand, he transferred the wallet to his own pocket. Mr. Lapowitz saw the pocketbook disappear and quietly informed the entertainer of the fact. Bonleck laughed and threw the pocketbook back into the trunk. A short time afterward Lapowitz had occasion to go to his trunk for some money and when he opened the pocketbook he discovered that of the money $13 was gone. Bonleck was arrested and held to the Criminal Court.

CRIME AGAINST NAVY.

CARNEGIE COMPANY CHARGED WITH FRAUDS IN ARMOR PLATES.

Chairman Amos Cummings of the House Committee of Investigation Presents Its Report—He Scores the Company, Says Its Wrongs Cannot Be Compensated for by Mere Fines, and Suggests That Fifty-nine Plates Now on Ships Be Retested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—Chairman Cummings of the Armor Plate Investigating committee finally brought his report before the House today accompanied by a resolution for testing fifty-nine of the armor plates which are alleged to have been defective. This committee has been at work for several months invgstigating the actions of the Carnegie company in the construction of armor plates, and it was started by Mr. Cummings, who seemed to be from the first impressed with the idea that there were grave frauds in such manufacture and that the Carnegie company was implicated. Actuated by this idea Chairman Cummings' line of procedure has been to endeavor to prove as much fraud as possible. Chairman Cummings was in a great hurry to get that report in and showed a great deal of temper on the floor of the House today when members showed a tendency to question him as to the report and his motive for bringing it in. Mr. Cummings alleges he had the consent of all the members of the committee to bring in a unanimous report, but it is hardly probable either Mr. Dolliver or Mr. Wadsworth would have been willing to sign the report which Mr. Cummings fathers. Representative W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania seemed to be the only man in the House who desired to defend the company. In the course of a debate between Mr. Stone and Mr. Cummings the latter grew excited and denied emphatically Mr. Stone's assertion that the Carnegie company had not been treated with all fairness.

Charges in Detail.

The charges against the company were that the plates and bolts did not receive the treatment required by the contract; that false reports were made to the government inspectors; that specimens for testing were retreated before being submitted; that the testing machine was fraudulently manipulated; that substitution was made in the case of a plate designed for a ballistic test; and that the government stamp was either duplicated or stolen and used without knowledge of the government inspectors. The report states that the number of furnaces used was totally inadequate to fulfill the specifications of the contract on the amount of armor plate turned out. After the first investigation of the frauds the number of furnaces was increased from four to ten. In regard to the "jockeying" of the testing machines, it is asserted that the company made private tests of material and if it was below the standard manipulated the machine at the official test so that it would show the required tensile strength. The charges of retreating and substituting plates designed for ballistic tests the committee is satisfied are true. The charge of using a duplicate or stolen government stamp is not sustained.

The report says the government inspection was negligent and defective, but this is attributed to the fact that there were not nearly enough inspectors to do the work. It is asserted that the fraud has been traced home to the General Superintendent, who is a stockholder in the Carnegie company.

Frauds That Are Crimes.

Of the feature of criminality involved Chairman Cummings says:

"The frauds which your committee have found are worthy to be called crimes. The servants of the Carnegie company (whether with or without the knowledge of the company), to increase their gains, deliberately continued for many months to commit acts whose natural probable consequences would be a terrific loss of men in times of war, and perhaps the dearest to the nation. No fine or mere money compensation is an adequate atonement for such wrongs. Your committee do not consider it within their province to draft a criminal statute, but they do feel under obligation to call the attention of the House to the importance of protecting the lives of our seamen and the safety of the Nation by appropriate legislation, denouncing as crimes all such acts as the frauds practiced upon the government in connection with armor plate and other material of war, and making such acts punishable in all persons who commit them or aid their commission."

In recommending a test of plates the committee says:

"Notwithstanding all the admissions made by the superintendents employed by the Carnegia company they claim that all the plates paid for by the government are up to the specifications of the contracts. The contract of Feb. 28, 1893, states that the obligation is imposed upon the contractors to satisfy the inspector that everything has been done in strict accordance with the terms of the contract. It has been conclusively shown that the inspectors have been satisfied and the armor plates passed by the most notorious frauds. The efforts of the company and all its superintendents, Cline, Corey, and Schwab, have been to satisfy your committee that armor is up to the requirements of the contract, notwithstanding false reports to inspectors, doctoring of specimens, plugging of plates, fraudulent retreating of test plates, and "jockeying" of the testing machine. The unblushing character of the frauds to which these men have been parties and the disregard of truth and honesty which they have shown in testifying before your committee render them unworthy of credence.

Effect of the Frauds.

"And everything bears against their contention. It is not to be supposed that such manifold frauds were continued for so long a time without an important object to be gained. As the individual plates and the groups of plates passed in many cases by fraud, the fair conclusion is that without the frauds they would not have passed. Two questions remain, however. First, whether, notwithstanding the frauds and the failure to attain the high standard required by the contracts, the armor is not good steel and fair armor; second, the extent to which the government has been damaged by the frauds and irregularities practiced upon it.

"The terms of the resolution under which your committee is acting require them to ascertain the amount of damages. It is impossible, however, for them to do this with their present powers. The only way to determine the actual conditon and strength of the armor is by subjecting certain plates of the groups passed to ballistic tests. Your committee has no more work to do. For the information of the House, in relation to further continuing this investigation by making such ballistic tests, your committee has ascertained the whereabouts of fifty-nine representative plates alleged to have been falsely treated."

Plates to Be Retested.

The plates recommended to be tested are four on the Monterey, eight on the Monadnock, ten on the New York, four on the Amphrite, three on the Terror, three on the Oregon, three on the Olympia (four-inch casements), seven on the Indiana, four on the Massachusetts, and one on the Oregon. Of the four-inch sponsons, there are three on the New York, two on the Columbia, three on the Minneapolis, three on the Olympia, two on the Cincinnati, and two on the Raleigh.

The report concludes: "The committee can go no further into this investigation without knowing the actual ballistic resistance of groups of plates passed by a test of plates that did not really represent these groups. The company has admitted this charge. If the government is precluded from making these tests at their expense by the settlement made Jan. 14, 1894, they must be made at the expense of the government. Believing that a test of these plates should be made your committee has selected the plates which in their opinion ought to be tested. They recommend that the money for such a test be taken from any moneys heretofore appropriated for the increase of the navy under the head of armor armament."

BLOW AT CARNEGIE IN THE HOUSE.

Naval Committee Reports on the Armor Plate Frauds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—About fifty members were on the floor when the House met today. There was, as usual, a great rush on the part of the members for recognition to pass bills of local importance. A bill was passed to extend the time in which the Hutchison and Southern railroad company can construct a railroad through the Indian Territory.

Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.) then made the regular order. Thereupon Mr. Cummings, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, presented the report of the committee on the armor plate frauds. With it he presented a joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Navy to remove from the Monadnock, the monitor Terror, the ships Oregon, Indiana, and Massachusetts, and the cruiser Monterey certain specified armor plates and to subject them to the ballistic test at the Indian Head proving grounds. The resolution also directed a speedy report on these tests.

Mr. Stone (Rep., Pa.) asked if the report did not prejudice the Carnegie company. Mr. Cummings said it did not. The resolution he presented had been unanimously reported. Mr. Stone called attention to the fact that no member of the minority was present. Mr. Cummings said the report was unanimously adopted. The Republican minority did not sign the report, but authorized him to make it.

"What does the gentleman want?" asked Mr. Cummings angrily. "Does he want the Carnegie company to buy a report?"

"The gentleman wants the Carnegie company to have fair play," returned Mr. Stone, "something it has not had."

The resolution was adopted without division, and at 1:05 p. m. the House adjourned until tomorrow.

SENATE UNABLE TO RAISE A QUORUM.

Messages from the President Forced to Go Over—To Compel Attendance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Even before the reading of yesterday's journal in the Senate today the absence of a quorum was pointed out by Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.), and the roll being called showed the presence of thirty-three Senators, ten less than a quorum. Mr. Harris moved the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the presence of absentees, but Mr. Pasco and Mr. Cockrell pointed out that the same order made yesterday was still in force and the latter asked for the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This was dated Aug. 23 (today) and reported that of the forty-two Senators who failed to answer to their names yesterday only two were in the city, and one of these (Mr. Voorhees) was too ill to attend. The other Senators were telegraphed to attend immediately. Up till 12:35 only thirty-five Senators had attended.

Four Republican Senators—Messrs. Manderson, Pettigrew, Quay, and Shoup—were in the Chamber, but failed to answer and were recorded as absent. Senator Brice was absent attending the funeral of a relative. Senator Camden telegraphed he would be here at noon if his train were not delayed, and Senators Sherman and Wilson were excused from further attendance on account of sickness.

At the request of Mr. Gray the list of absentees was read. Mr. Harris then said the orders given yesterday to the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the presence of Senators having proved ineffective, he moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to compel their attendance, and this was agreed to.

While the Senate was waiting for a quorum to appear, Mr. Pruden, the executive clerk from the White House, appeared with messages from the President, supposed to be nominations, but could not present them.

The Republicans were ready to furnish four votes to make a quorum to go into executive session, but the Democrats needed three additional to complete the number.

At 1:20 p. m., finding it impossible to get a quorum, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Harris, adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Recorder of Deeds Taylor Will Be Asked to Resign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—The Civil Service Commission resumed its examination of the charges against Recorder of Deeds C. H. J. Taylor today. The Commissioners have determined to clothe the investigation with absolute secrecy, and a number of witnesses, said to have received assessment letters signed by Taylor, representing the Negro National Democratic League, were examined at length behind closed doors. Taylor is credited with representing the Negro National Democratic League, but at the commission it is hinted both the league and the Afro-American Bureau of Organization of the Democratic Congressional committee are involved in the case. Several more witnesses who received the letters probably will be examined tomorrow, and it can be authoritatively stated that the report will not be forwarded to the Attorney-General or the President before tomorrow night. There is strong ground for the belief that accompanying it will be an urgent request signed by the full board for Taylor's removal from the office to which President Cleveland appointed him last spring.

Hill to Fight Income Tax Legality.

Senator Hill expects to be an attorney in the first case that is brought up testing the constitutionality of the income tax provisions of the new tariff law. The New York Senator expressed the opinion when the bill was being considered in the Senate that there were features of the law which were unconstitutional and says he believes when brought to the courts it will be declared unconstitutional in whole or in part.

Delay That Is Worth $60,000.

The Portland Bark Cray Deering, from Rosario to Boston, is reported lying off Cape Cod with a large cargo of wool waiting for the new tariff bill to become a law. It was sighted several days ago. Under the present law a duty of 11 cents per pound would be collected. Under the new law the cargo can come in free. It is estimated that the consignees will make over $60,000 by delaying the vessel.

Washington Brevities.

H. C. Eibbie of Illinois has been appointed Immigrant Inspector.

The cash balance in the Treasury today was $122,710,618, of which $54,382,050 was gold reserve.

MATTHEWS RAISED MONEY ON NOTES

Indiana's Governor Says the Banks of the State Capital Met Him Half Way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The report that Gov. Matthews was forced to mortgage his farm to secure the $41,000 loan from three banks to pay the militia led the Governor today to deny the story of the mortgage and announce that he secured the money on his personal notes. Speaking of the loan he said: "I only borrowed a sum sufficient to meet the per diem of the officers and men of the militia. This required nearly $41,000. The Merchants' National, the Indiana National, and Fletcher's Banks met me in a generous spirit. I gave my individual note and not secured by mortgage upon my Vermilion County farm. The gentlemen of these banks did all in their power to facilitate the loan and were actuated by the proper feelings of good citizens. Their cordial action deserves the highest commendation."

"Do you not feel that you have assumed a great risk?"

"No, I do not feel that I have, for I have that confidence in the people of Indiana to maintain the honor and the credit of their State, that Representatives elected by them will promptly appropriate the sum to pay this debt—as just a debt as was ever incurred by the State. Not to do so would be at a terrible sacrifice of the feeling of State pride, and would go far to disorganize and render ineffective the militia.

"Besides, all through the troubles I have had the hearty support of nearly the entire press of the State. Especially do I feel grateful to the Republican press, which, all down through the line, has in a manly, generous, and earnest way given its approval. The independent papers and those of my own party have done the same. As it is now, the press of the State will create a proper sentiment that will be just as sound and effective for this purpose as it was in bringing to an earlier ending the strike itself. I have no fears of my own party, and, while the Republicans may differ on political questions, yet when it comes to a question of law and order and executing the laws, they will be with me, I am sure. I believe that the Legislature will promptly respond."

Change of Time C. & E. I. R. R.

On new time schedule taking effect Sunday, Aug. 26, the night train for Evansville will leave at 11:22 p. m. daily. The morning train for Danville, Terre Haute, and Evansville will leave at 8 a. m. daily except Sunday. The night train from Evansville will arrive in Chicago at 7:05 a. m. daily. Time of other through trains unchanged. Change will be made in time of suburban trains as per suburban schedule ready for distribution Aug. 25.

Bass Fishing at Gogebic.

Visitors at the Gogebic Hotel report that the fishing is excellent and that a number of large black bass weighing from 3½ to 5½ pounds are being caught daily. The climate at Gogebic affords almost instant relief to sufferers from hay fever. For excursion tickets apply at Ticket Office Northwestern line, No. 208 Clark street.

Hay Fever Sufferers.

Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Mich., will remain open until Sept. 25. Special rates.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Children's clothing.. A general clearing sale of all the pretty frocks for big and little misses—just right for fall wear. Samples:

The prices are half.

All-wool cheviot dress—neatly trimmed with braid—all shades—sizes 4 to 14 years—just half price at **2.50**

All-wool storm serge blazer and Eton dresses—some trimmed with braid—navy, black, and red—sizes 4 to 16 years—the prices for this occasion are $7 and **5.00**

School jackets—ten different styles—all the very finest styles and grades—all sizes—and the prices are less than half—at $5.00 and **3.50**

There's no place like Mandel's—nor time like *now*—to correctly and cheaply clothe the children.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Shoes of the highest class.. A great combination sale of faultless footwear—in many desirable styles—at the uniform price of $2.50. It starts this morning.

$5 shoes for $2.50.

Tan button and lace boots—
Fine kid button and lace boots—
Cloth and kid tops—
Patent leather oxfords—
Red Russia oxfords—
Tan Oxfords—patent tip oxfords—
Cloth top oxfords—
Prince Alberts in tan or black—
Tan or black Juliets—
All the new lasts represented—
All superb shoemaking—

Shoes sold up to $5—all to go at **$2.50** as long as they last.

Tan shoes and oxfords—Chicago's choicest collections—all radically reduced. It's a *rare* chance.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Ostrich feather boas.. To be modish, encircle your neck with feathers. To get the right kind at the right price, come to Mandel's

Splendid showing. Special selling.

This morning three special lots of ostrich feather collarettes will go on sale one-third under value—at $3.75, $2.65, and **1.25**

And three extra lots of ostrich feather boas—1½ yds. long—fully 30 per cent under the markct—at $11.75, $7.75, and **5.90**

You'll find a full range of prices up to $30.00—and they are all exceptional values.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

THE SONG OF A THOUSAND **SHIRTS**

A Shirt Bargain. Some Open Back.
A Shirt Bargain. Some Open Front.
A Shirt Bargain. Some "Wide Open."
A Shirt Bargain. Some Full Dress.
A Shirt Bargain. Some Long Bosom.
A Shirt Bargain. Some Short Bosom.

Shirts worth $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00. Your choice for 95c.

Want to Save a Dollar?

We have just bought a manufacturer's entire stock of Laundered White Shirts, to which we have added our own balance of Colored Laundered Shirts, and we propose to offer the entire lot (over a thousand) today, giving you your choice of white or colored, without regard to value, for

95 cents.

All sizes—14 to 17½, and some larger. It's by all odds the best Shirt bargain offered this year.

Have Some of It?

COLLARS. To add interest to this sale of Shirts we'll include a big lot of Turn-Down and Standing Collars, 3-ply fine linen, have been selling for 20c each—

3 For a Quarter. 3 For a Quarter.

E. H. FOREMAN & BROS
149 and 151 State-st.

SHOES!
Serviceable School Shoes.

1,000 pairs of Boys' and Girls' School Shoes, in calf, goat, and kid, **$1.50** Reduced from $3.50

1,500 pairs Ladies' Shoes, sizes 2 to 3½, **$2.00** Worth from $4 to $7

500 prs. of Ladies' Low Shoes, sizes 1 to 3, to close, **$1.00**

Fall Hats
(Tomorrow.)
EXTRA QUALITY

KNOX
NEW YORK—CHICAGO.

KNOX SILK HATS
KNOX DERBY HATS
Quality the Very Best.
(Six Highest Awards World's Fair.)

Cooksey & Co.,
Tress & Co.,
English Hats,
New Colors,
New Shapes,
STYLES ALWAYS CORRECT

We show The Largest Stock of High-Class Headgear in the Land.

Dent's Gloves,
Centemeri Gloves,
Martin's Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
191 and 193 State-st.
Sole Agents: KNOX THE HATTER.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
TODAY AT 10 A.M.
We will sell at Public Auction, for account of Fire Underwriters and whom it may concern, At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 125 to 129 Market-st., Chicago, The Salvage of Spice Mills of the well-known WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH & CO.,
43 Lake-st., Chicago,
Consisting principally of
1,000 Bags Coffee,
500 Bags Spices, and a quantity of Baking Powder, Coffee and Fruit Essences, Crockery, Rubber, Tobacco, Cigars, and Sundry Groceries; also 250 Cases of F. MacV. & Co.'s Celebrated Panama Coffee in one-pound packages.
All above goods are in A1 condition, and quality and quantity invite the attention of the entire trade.
Also, at same time, Salvage from late Fire of a Stationery Stock, consisting of Office and Note Books, Writing Paper, Pads, Inks, Mucilage, etc., all in good condition.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION
THIS FRIDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK
6, 8, and 10 Clybourn-av.,
The entire stock of a Furniture Dealer—Bureaus, Bedsteads, Commodes, Chairs, Rockers, Springs, Mattresses, Cots, Bedding, Mirrors, etc., etc. Goods removed to above numbers, for sale without limit or reserve. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

FLEISCHER'S ART AUCTION ROOMS,
French and English, Royal Vienna, Victoria Carlsbad, Royal Habsburg, Dresden, Sevres } CHINA
Japanese Goods, Marble, Paintings, &c. To be sold without reserve, without consideration for the cost of production. Do not fail to secure some of these bargains. Sale daily at 2 p. m. O. A. FLEISCHER & CO., Auctioneers, 307 Wabash-av.

A Lucky Shoe

that brings the good fortune of ease and beauty to the foot is

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoe
Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co.,

The blue sole is a sort of a trade-mark. You can tell by a man's smile if he's wearing it.

STREETER SELLS IT.
134 State St., 68-70 Madison St.

FURNITURE
Largest stock of HONEST MADE, Highly Polished Fine and Medium Furniture in Chicago. Luxurious Upholstery. Best Quality Curled Hair Mattresses, etc. Get prices everywhere, then call on us and be convinced that our prices are LOWEST on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

BARNES HATS
FALL SHAPES.
Unsurpassed for Quality and Style.
CHAS. W. BARNES, 71 Monroe-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

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The Most Enterprising Newspaper in the United States.